3 1761 04009 6422

SELECTIONS FROM PHAEDRUS

— WINBOLT —

1/=

G W Johnston

EX LIBRIS
GEORGII WESLEY JOHNSTON
QUI QUUM EX ANNO A.D. MDCCCCVI
USQUE AD ANNUM MDCCCCXVII
LINGUAE LATINAE IN COLLEGIO
UNIVERSITATIS DOCTOR AUT
PROFESSOR ASSOCIATUS FUISSET
MENSE MAIO A.D. MDCCCCXVII MORTUUS EST
θήκης ἀγάλματ' αἱ πατούμεναι βίβλοι.

LL
P5324W
Cl. Sem.

SELECTIONS FROM PHAEDRUS

(BOOKS I. AND II.)

EDITED

WITH NOTES EXERCISES, AND VOCABULARIES

BY

S. E. WINBOLT, B.A.

SOMETIME SCHOLAR OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD
ASSISTANT MASTER AT CHRIST'S HOSPITAL

181847
4.7.23

LONDON
BLACKIE & SON, LIMITED, 50 OLD BAILEY, E.C.
GLASGOW AND DUBLIN

PREFACE.

THIS little book is intended for boys during their first year of Latin reading, and has more particularly in view their advancement in the elements of Latin Syntax. It is assumed that those who come to it have already a fair acquaintance with the Accidence of Kennedy's Smaller Latin Primer, a book so universally used in public schools that no apology is needed for referring the young student to its sections. For beginners a plain text with no help makes the setting of a fable for preparation out of school almost futile: the difficulties of syntax are too much for them. Much may be done by making it possible for a boy to look up such points for himself, and this is the aim of inserting references in the text. What he cannot grasp for himself will be made clear in class, but if he does not himself wrestle with what is brought before his notice he will be handicapped when he comes to do the exercises. These deal each with some one or two points of syntax which the reading lesson is best calculated to illustrate, and moreover they use as far as possible the Vocabulary of the Fable, so that in this way both syntax and vocabulary are doubly driven home. Add to this the brief notes, and the exercises in parsing, and it will be hard for a boy to leave a lesson without being thoroughly saturated with its meaning, diction, and construction. The thousand words of the Vocabularies will be a fair acquisition for a first year. Among its other merits the Latin of Phaedrus is exceptionally adapted to the illustration of syntax.

However, all who have taught know how difficult it is to determine the order in which syntactical points should be presented. The order here adopted—which determines the order of the Fables—is the result of consulting the opinions, among others, of Bradley, Cook, and Ritchie. Important points are not allowed to drop after a single mention, but are insinuated later to nudge the memory. Important and radical constructions like the Accusative and Infinitive are repeated several times. Part I. illustrates the simple rules of Case; and Part II. is an introduction to the more obvious uses of the Subjunctive Mood. The Vocabularies are arranged on the system by which the meanings of words are given once for all, and any forgetfulness pays the penalty of the necessity of looking the word up in the general index, where a reference is made to the Fable in which it was originally given.

I have to express my indebtedness to the inaugural lecture on the Fables of Phaedrus of Prof. Robinson Ellis, Corpus Professor of Latin at Oxford, and to the introduction to the Fables of Aesop by Joseph Jacobs (Macmillan, 1894). For kind suggestions my thanks are due to Rev. R. Lee, Headmaster of Christ's Hospital; Arthur Sidgwick, Esq., Corpus Christi College, Oxford; F. H. Colson, Esq., Headmaster of Plymouth College; and to my colleague, the Rev. E. A. Woodward, whose experience in teaching Phaedrus has enabled him to give much kind and useful advice in matters of detail.

If those who may use this book would kindly send me notice of errors and omissions, or make suggestions, I should be very grateful.

Christ's Hospital, E.C.
November, 1894.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
PHAEDRUS AND HIS WORK,	7
DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSLATING,	11
TABLE OF THE ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES,	15
PROSODY,	16
SELECTIONS FROM PHAEDRUS,	17
NOTES,	40
EXERCISES,	61
USE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD,	77
VOCABULARIES,	79
INDEX OF WORDS,	101
SUBJECT INDEX,	106
NUMERICAL INDEX,	106

PHAEDRUS AND HIS WORK.

"In the summer you will read Phaedrus. This book especially provides you with much to think about."—*Herbart.*

PHAEDRUS was born in the mountainous district of the Macedonian Pieria, and brought early in life to Rome, where he became one of the freedmen of Augustus, owing his manumission possibly to his graceful manners and literary talent. As he wrote chiefly in the age of Tiberius, a time of great political and literary depression, he was forced to look about for some literary form which would be inoffensive and not expose him to the charge of attacking the authorities. But even in these simple little stories, the morals of which are obviously general, the emperor's favourite, Sejanus, discovered allusions which he thought pointed against himself. Phaedrus was accused and probably condemned.

Phaedrus translated the stories (probably unwritten) which were then current as the work of Aesop, a Phrygian philosopher who died some 550 years before. Book I., containing purely Aesopian fables or stories of Greek origin, and Book II., into which are introduced stories from the writer's own time, were published before the attack of Sejanus. To console himself for his condemnation, Phaedrus wrote Book III., which was eventually followed by two more books. The five books of the Fables have not come down to us in their original state, but were abridged or mutilated between the fourth and tenth centuries, during which time the lines of the

poet were not distinguished as verse, but written continuously as prose. Through the Middle Age, Phaedrus was known mainly through prose paraphrases. The first printed edition, the work of Pierre Pithou, was published in September, 1596. A copy of this very rare book is now preserved in the Bodleian library at Oxford, and it is still the "single perfectly trustworthy exemplar in which the iambics of Phaedrus have come down to us".

Phaedrus was thoroughly conscious of, and satisfied with, his literary greatness, and he is justified in his estimate of himself. As to his language, there has been a tendency quietly to assume a slight inferiority of the Latin of Phaedrus, chiefly on account of his partiality to abstract nouns. Prof. Robinson Ellis, however, pronounces the Latin of the Fables to be "the pure undebased Latin of the best period of the golden, not the silver age". If the poet uses Greek words, many of them were already naturalized in Roman speech, and many (cf. *antidotum*, Fable 25) became classical largely owing to their employment by Phaedrus. The style of the Fables is allowed to be excellent: it has the great merits of brevity and neatness. The story is told naturally and without effort: "in Phaedrus the narrative is uniform, equable, and with a certain charm which lingers in the memory". He is often witty, vivid in description, and, at will, pathetic, comic, concise, or sarcastic. He makes a skilful use of the Latin senarius or iambic line, judiciously combining the freer line of Roman comedy with that of the stricter type known to Greek tragedy.

Among the writers of fables are Aesop, Phaedrus, La Fontaine, Lessing, and Gay. All seem to have regarded the fable as written chiefly for the sake of the

moral, and, in order to bring this home and make it appeal strongly, only a single instance is given, and that is represented as a case which has actually happened. The speakers are animals because their characters (*e.g.*, The Wolf and the Lamb) are well defined, and also because it is easier for us to judge between the parties when they are not men, and our sympathies and passions are not too strongly moved. In spite of his wit, we cannot help feeling that Phaedrus is hampered by the form of his composition: his animals are often dull preachers, and foist their moralizings upon us in season and out of season.

It is instructive with Archbishop Trench to distinguish the fable and the parable. The parable sets forth a truth that is spiritual. The fable is essentially of the earth, and its highest aim is to inculcate maxims of ordinary worldly morality, *e.g.*, industry and caution, virtues which it sometimes recommends at the expense of the higher and more unselfish virtues. The lower world of the beasts is the main region of the fable, which therefore cannot supply any figures fit to declare the spiritual truths with which the parable deals. Again, the parable may be severe, but may not jest or rail at men's weaknesses like the fable. Lastly, the fabulist like Aesop makes a silent agreement with his reader to suspend the ordinary laws of nature for a time, and for the sake of amusement to sport with truth. The parable, in its reverence for truth, does not transgress the natural order of things so as to represent trees and beasts reasoning and talking. To sum up: the parable is spiritual, the fable earthly; the former dealing with men on their higher side, the latter with beasts or men on their lower side. The fable may indulge in raillery

and jest, and suppose the laws of nature to be suspended, but dignity and reverence for truth prevent the parable doing either of these things.

As to the use of the fable, it was in India and in Greece that it first claimed a place in literature. When the tyrants were ruling in Greece it was used for political purposes, and the frequent connection of the fable with politics may have awakened the suspicions of Sejanus as to the object of the writings of Phaedrus. In India, where the moral purpose of the fable was first emphasized, fables were included in one of the sacred books of Buddha; and as it was generally believed that the souls of men after life were transferred to animals and from them again to human kind, it was easy for the idea of animals talking and reasoning like men to gain currency. About 230 A.D. a collection of some 300 Indian and Greek fables was made in Greek verse by Valerius Babrius, and about 390 a translation into Latin verse by Avianus. The middle ages knew the Aesopic fable chiefly through Phaedrus, but, as we have said, a Phaedrus in prose. "In the twelfth century England . . . became the home of the fable," and the best known work was the Latin verse translation of Walter the Englishman; but the Aesop of modern Europe is mostly due to a later collection made in 1480 by Heinrich Stainhöwel.

The fable will probably never be used again as a form of literature. Its lessons are too simple to be of much real use to grown-up people living the complicated life of to-day. But just as it had its use for the earlier ages of the world's history, it still appeals strongly to young minds with its roundabout way of presenting the cruder vices and the simpler virtues.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSLATING.

I. Count the *finite verbs* till you come to a full stop. The number of finite verbs gives the number of clauses in the sentence.

II. Find out which clause makes the important statement (principal), and which clause or clauses only help out this statement (subordinate), *e.g.*, "The books which I lost when I was abroad are found". Obviously the important statement is "the books are found" (principal). The clauses, "which I lost", and "when I was abroad", are less important (subordinate). The principal verb is

(α) Usually in the indicative mood.

(β) Not in an adjectival clause (*i.e.*, one introduced by *qui*).

(γ) Not in an adverbial clause (*i.e.*, one introduced by such conjunctions as *ut* (=that), *si* (=if), *cum* (=when).

III. Looking at each clause separately, make out

(α) The subject (noun, pronoun, adjective, infinitive, a phrase, a clause, or contained in the verb).

(β) The verb (note voice, mood, tense, etc.).

(γ) Other nominatives or words depending on the subject (adjective, apposition, adjectival clause, genitive, participial phrase).

Now *translate as far as you have gone*. Then

(δ) See if the verb is transitive, and, if it is, look for the accusative (direct object), and sometimes the dative (indirect object). The object may be qualified in the same way as the subject in (γ).

Translate again.

(ε) Take all the words left, which will probably be an adverbial adjunct to the predicate (adverb, ablative case, preposition, and case, adverbial clause).

Translate again, introducing the conjunction, and all words not yet taken.

This must be done in every clause, and you must not try to translate the whole sentence until this has been done in every clause.

IV. But in order to translate properly you must *parse every word* first, *i.e.*, look out words in the vocabulary, see from what they come, and calculate what parts of the words they are.

To parse, you want to know about

(α) *A noun* (adjective or pronoun),
  (i.) Its nominative.
  (ii.) Case, number, and gender.
  (iii.) The reason of its case.

(β) *A verb.*
  (i.) Principal parts.
  (ii.) Person, number, tense, mood, voice.
  (iii.) The reason of its mood.

(γ) *An adjective.*
  (i.) Case, number, gender.
  (ii.) What declined like, agrees with.

(δ) *A relative pronoun.*
  (i.) Case, number, gender, person.
  (ii.) Reason for its case.
  (iii.) Antecedent.

V. (α) In making out the sense, having discovered (as in II.) which clauses are principal, and which dependent, *take the principal clause first.*

(β) In putting together for translation, keep the order as far as you can, taking the ablatives absolute in the place in which they are found in the text.

VI. Beware of

(α) Translating actives by passives or *vice versa.*

(β) Taking together an adjacent noun and adjective which do not agree.

(γ) Neglecting short words.

(δ) Translating the tenses wrongly.

Specimen.

Athenae quum florerent aequis legibus,
Procax libertas civitatem miscuit,
Frenumque solvit pristinum licentia.

I. The first full stop is at *licentia;* there are three finite verbs, *florerent, miscuit, solvit,* therefore there are three clauses to this sentence.

II. (i.) The first clause (*Athenae—legibus*) is introduced by the governing conjunction *quum* (when), and is a subordinate adverbial clause expressing the time of *miscuit.*

(ii.) The second clause (*Procax—miscuit*) is not a subordinate clause; it makes a direct statement, and is therefore a *principal clause.*

(iii.) The third clause (*Frenumque—licentia*) is connected to (ii.) by the co-ordinate conjunction *que* (and), and is therefore of like character to it, *i.e.*, *principal.* The principal verbs (*miscuit* and *solvit*) are both in the indicative mood.

III. Examine the clauses separately.

In (i.)

(α) The subject is the noun *Athenae.*

(β) The verb is *florerent* (active voice, subjunctive mood, imperfect tense, plural number, third person).

(γ) There are no words depending on *Athenae.*
Translate thus far: "Athens was prospering".

(δ) *Florerent* is not transitive, and so we expect no objects. Translation remains the same.

(ε) The words left (not counting the conjunction) are *aequis legibus* in the ablative case forming an adverbial adjunct to the verb *florerent,* and expressing the *manner* of the prosperity.
Translating again, with the conjunction *quum,* we have, "When Athens was prospering under just laws".

In (ii.)

(α) The subject is the noun *libertas*.

(β) The verb *miscuit* (active, indic. perf. sing. third).

(γ) The adjec. *procax* belongs to *libertas*. Translate, "Insolent freedom confounded".

(δ) *Miscuit* is transitive. Where is the direct object (accusative)? *Civitatem*. It has no word qualifying it.

Translate, "Insolent freedom confounded the state".

(ε) There are no other words left.

In (iii.)

(α) The subj. is noun *licentia*.

(β) The verb is *solvit* (act. indic. perf. sing. third).

(γ) There are no words depending on *licentia*.

Translate, "Disorder relaxed".

(δ) *Solvit* is trans., and the obj. (accusative) is *frenum*. It is qualified by the adjec. *pristinum*.

Translate, "Disorder relaxed the old restraint".

(ε) Begin with the conjunc. *que*.

Translate, "And disorder relaxed the old restraint".

The whole sentence now runs, "When Athens was prospering under just laws, insolent freedom confounded the state, and disorder relaxed the old restraint".

IV. Parse—

Athenae. Noun. (i.) *Athen-ae, -arum*. (ii.) Nom. plur. fem. (iii.) Nom. Subj. of *florerent*.

quum. Subordinate (or governing) conjunc., connecting subord. clause (*Athenae—legibus*) to principal (*Procax—miscuit*).

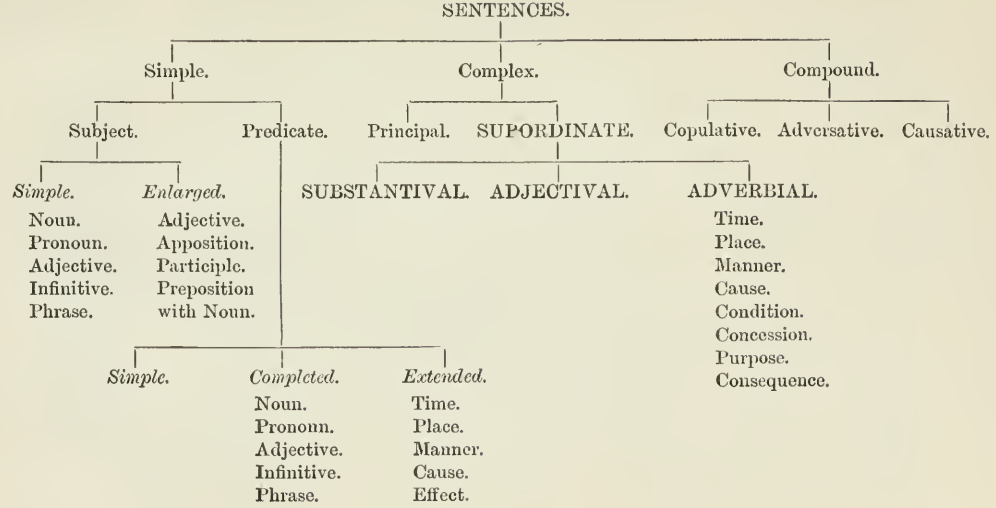
florerent. Verb. (i.) *flor-eo, -ui, -ēre*. (ii.) Third pers. plur. imperf. subj. act. (iii.) Subj. because it follows *quum* and refers to past time.

aequis. Adjec. (i.) Abl. plur. fem. (ii.) Like *bon-us, -a, -um;* agrees with *legibus*. *Aequ-us, -ior, -issimus*.

legibus. Noun. (i.) *lex, legis*. (ii.) Abl. plur. fem. (iii.) Abl. expressing manner.

And so on.

TABLE OF THE ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES.



PROSODY.

Prosody is the grammar of musically measured sentences, and so deals with metre. The metre of these fables is called Iambic. The lines are made up of six divisions called feet, and each foot consists of two syllables. The feet are mainly of two kinds, *iambi*, and *spondees*.

An *iambus* consists of a short followed by a long syllable, *e.g.*, bŏnīs.

A *spondee* consists of two long syllables, *e.g.*, pēnnās. When we break up a line into its feet we are said to *scan* it (scando, I climb). Thus :

Ăthēn|āē qūūm | flŏrēr|ēnt āēq|uīs lēg|ĭbūs,
Prŏcāx | lībērt|ās cīv|ītāt|ēm mīsc|ŭīt,
Frēnūm|quĕ sōlv|īt prīst|ĭnūm | lĭcēnt|ĭā.

Latin (like Greek) poetry then cannot be written unless you know the *quantity* (*i.e.*, the time taken to pronounce) of each syllable, and conversely reading Latin poetry helps you to remember whether syllables are long or short. English verse differs from Latin in the fact that it takes into account not so much the length of syllables as the places where the stress or *accent* falls, *e.g.*,

How háp | py ís | the bláme | less vést | al's lót.

Here the *accent* is on the even syllables, but in the first foot 'how' takes quite as long to pronounce as 'hap', in the fourth 'less' takes as long as 'vest', and in the fifth 'al's' is as long as 'lot'. But the verse is correct because the even syllables take the accent, that is, are pronounced more loudly than the odd ones, and *quantity* in English is not so important as *accent*.

Note.—The references in brackets at the head of each Fable are to the numbering of the Fables in White's Grammar School Text. The figures in the text refer to the sections of the Smaller Latin Primer.

SELECTIONS FROM PHAEDRUS.

PART I.

Fable I. (I. 23).

LEO SENEX ET ASINUS.

In distress even the brave become a jest for cowards.

Quicunque (68) amisit dignitatem pristinam,
Ignavis etiam iocus est in casu gravi.
Defectus annis (158) et desertus viribus (149)
Leo quum iacēret (243, 4), spiritum extremum trahens,
Aper fulmineis ad eum venit dentibus (154),
Et vindicavit ictu (157) veterem (47) iniuriam.
Infestis taurus mox confodit cornibus (157)
Hostile corpus. Asinus, ut vidit ferum
Impunè laedi (240), calcibus (157) frontem exterit.
At ille exspirans, "Fortes indignè tuli
Mihi (144) insultare (247): te, naturae dēdĕcus (127),
Quòd ferre cogor, certè bis videor mori" (115).

Parse—Amisit, casu, defectus, desertus, iacēret, dentibus, veterem, confodit, laedi, calcibus, tuli, dēdĕcus, cogor, mori.

Fable II. (I. 6).

RANAE ET SOL.

Better that rogues should not be parents.

Vicini furis (170) celebres (45) vidit nuptias
Aesopus et continuo narrare incipit:

Uxorem quondam Sol quum vellet (243, 4) ducere,
Clamorem ranae sustulēre ad sīdera.
Convicio (158) permotus quaerit Iupiter
Causam querelae. Quaedam (202) tum stagni (164) incola :
"Nunc", inquit, "omnes unus exurit lacūs,
Cogitque miseras aridā sede (163) ēmori.
Quidnam futurum est, si creârit liberos?"

Parse—Furis, celebres, continuo, vellet, sustulere, permotus emori, creârit.

Fable III. (I. 1).

LUPUS ET AGNUS.

The bully has always a pretext for violence.

Ad rivum eundem (64) lupus et agnus venerant (129, 1),
Siti (158) compulsi. Superior stabat lupus,
Longèque inferior agnus. Tunc fauce (158) improbā
Latro incitatus iurgii causam intulit (101).
"Cur", inquit, "turbulentam mihi fecisti aquam
Istam bibenti?" Laniger contrà timens,
"Quî possum, quaeso, facere (124), quod quĕreris (115), lupe?
A te decurrit ad meos haustūs liquor".
Repulsus ille veritatis viribus (158),
"Ante hos sex menses malè", ait, "dixisti mihi" (144).
Respondit agnus, "Equidem natus non eram".
"Pater, herculè, tuus", inquit, "maledixit mihi".
Atque ita correptum lacerat iniustā nece (154).
Haec propter illos scripta est homines fabula,
Qui fictis causis (155) innocentes opprimunt.

Parse—Venerant, compulsi, intulit, qui, quĕreris, repulsus, respondit, correptum, nece, fictis.

Fable IV. (II. 8)

MULI ET LATRONES

The poor have few, the rich many responsibilities.

Muli gravati sarcinis (158) ibant duo :
Unus ferebat fiscos cum pecuniā,
Alter tumentes multo saccos hordeo (158).
Ille onere (158) dives, celsa cervice (154) eminens,
Clarumque collo (163) iactans tintinnabulum
Comes quieto sequitur et placido gradu (154)
Subitò latrones ex insidiis advolant,
Interque caedem ferro mulum trusitant (96).
Diripiunt nummos, negligunt vile hordeum.
Spoliatus igitur casūs quum fleret (243, 4) suos,
"Equidem", inquit alter, "me contemptum (175) gaudeo ;
Nam nihil amisi, nec sum laesus vulnere" (157).
Hoc argumento (155) tuta est hominum tenuitas,
Magnae periclo sunt opes obnoxiae

Parse—Sarcinis, tumentes, hordeo, dives, insidiis, caedem, negligunt, casūs, me, amisi, argumento, periclo.

Fable V. (I. 33).

MILVIUS ET COLUMBAE.

Beware whom you ask for advice.

Qui se committit homini (141) tutandum improbo,
Auxilia dum requirit (243, 4), exitium invenit.
Columbae saepe quum fugissent (243, 4) milvium,
Et celeritate (157) pennae vitâssent necem,
Consilium raptor vertit ad fallaciam,
Et genus inerme tali decepit dolo (154) :

"Quare sollicitum potius aevum ducitis,
Quam regem me creatis icto foedere (155),
Qui vos ab omni tutas praestem (244) iniuriā ?"
Illae credentes tradunt sese milvio (140),
Qui, regnum adeptus, coepit vesci (159) singulas,
Et exercere imperium saevis unguibus (154).
De reliqüis tunc una, "Meritò plectimur".

Parse—Tutandum, fugissent, inerme, tali, quare, icto, foedere, praestem, adeptus, vesci, reliqüis, meritò.

Fable VI. (II. 7).

AQUILA, CORNIX, ET TESTUDO.

Nothing can resist strength and wickedness combined.

Contra potentes nemo est munitus satis ;
Si verò accessit consiliator maleficus,
Vis et nequitia quidquid (68) oppugnant, ruit.
Aquila in sublime sustulit testudinem.
Quae quum abdidisset (243, 4) corneâ corpus domo,
Nec ullo pacto (154) laedi posset condita,
Venit per auras cornix, et propter volans :
"Opīmam sanè praedam rapuisti unguibus ;
Sed, nisi monstrâro quid sit (242) faciendum tibi (221),
Gravi nequiquam te lassabis pondere.
Promissā parte (155), suadet ut scopulum super
Altis ab astris duram illīdat (241) corticem ;
Quā comminutā (155) facilè vescatur (244) cibo (159).
Inducta verbis aquila monitis (141) paruit,
Simul et magistrae (140) largè divisit dapem.
Sic tuta quae naturae fuerat munere,
Impar duabus (143), occīdit tristi nece (154).

Parse—Accessit, quidquid, sublime, abdidisset, pacto, propter, unguibus, monstrâro, tibi, scopulum, vescatur, cibo, monitis, divisit, duabus, occīdit.

Fable VII. (I. 18).

OVIS, CERVUS, ET LUPUS.

Before you do business with a man, examine his credentials.

Fraudator homines quum advocat sponsum (225) improbos,
Non rem expedire, sed mala vitare, expedit.
Ovem (135) rogabat cervus modium (135) trītici,
Lupo (155) sponsore. At illa praemetuens dolum:
"Rapere atque abire semper assuevit lupus,
Tu de conspectu fugere veloci impetu (154);
Ubi vos requiram, quum dies advenerit?"

Fable VIII. (I. 19).

OVIS, CANIS, ET LUPUS.

Liars have their reward.

Solent mendaces luere poenas maleficī.
Calumniator ab ove quum peteret (243, 4) canis,
Quem commodâsse (247) panem se contenderet,
Lupus, citatus testis, non unum modò
Deberi (247) dixit, verùm affirmavit decem.
Ovis, damnata falso testimonio (154),
Quod non debebat, solvit. Post paucos dies
Bidens iacentem in fŏveā prospexit lupum:
"Haec", inquit, "merces fraudis a superis (15, 6) datur".

Parse—Solent, maleficī, commodâsse, decem, solvit, prospexit, merces, superis.

Fable IX. (I. 13).

VULPES ET CORVUS.

Don't be fooled by flattery.

Qui se laudari (247) gaudent verbis subdolis,
Serā dant poenas turpes poenitentiā.
Quum de fenestrā corvus raptum caseum
Comêsse vellet, celsā resĭdens arbore (163),
Hunc vidit vulpes; deinde sic coepit loqui:
"O qui tuarum, corve, pennarum est nitor!
Quantum decoris (173) corpore (163) et vultu (163) geris!
Si vocem haberès (243, 5), nulla prior ales foret" (243, 5).
At ille stultus, dum vult vocem ostendere,
Emisit ore (149) caseum, quem celeriter
Dolosa vulpes avidis rapuit dentibus.
Tum demum ingemuit corvi deceptus stupor.
Hâc re probatur, ingenium quantùm valet (242),
Virtute (158) et semper praevalet (242) sapientia.

Parse—Gaudent, raptum, comêsse, arbore, loqui, decoris, ales, ore, dentibus, ingemuit, deceptus, virtute.

Fable X. (I. 29).

CANIS ET THESAURUS ET VULTURIUS.

Set not your heart on riches.

Haec res avaris (143) esse conveniens potest,
Et, qui humiles nati (115), dici locupletes (122) student.
Humana effodiens ossa thesaurum canis
Invenit; et, violârat quia Manes deos,
Iniecta est illi (144) divitiarum (175) cupiditas,
Poenas ut sanctae religioni (140) penderet (243, 2).

Itaque aurum dum custodit (243, 4) oblitus cibi (176)
Fame est consumptus; quem stans vulturius super
Fertur loquutus: "O canis, meritò iaces,
Qui concupisti subitò regales opes,
Trivio (163) conceptus et educatus stercore" (163).

Parse—Nati, locupletes, violârat, illi, oblitus, consumptus, concupisti, trivio, stercore.

Fable XI. (I. 5).

VACCA, CAPELLA, OVIS, ET LEO.

Partnerships, if they are to be relied on, must be between equals.

Nunquam est fidelis cum potente societas:
Testatur haec fabella propositum meum.
Vacca, et capella, et patiens ovis iniuriae (175),
Socii fuêre cum leone in saltibus.
Hi (129, 3) quum cepissent (243, 4) cervum vasti corporis (171),
Sic est locutus, partibus factis (155), leo:
"Ego primam tollo, nominor quia leo;
Secundam, quia sum fortis, tribuetis mihi;
Tum, quia plùs valeo, me sequetur tertia;
Malo afficietur, si quis (67) quartam tetigerit".
Sic totam (69) praedam sola (69) improbitas abstulit.

Parse—Testatur, patiens, iniuriae, cepissent, factis, tribuetis, sequetur, quis, tetigerit, abstulit.

Fable XII. (I. 15).

CORNIX ASTUTA.

Cunning often outwits courage.

Ad urnam cornix sitiens sĕmiplenam aquae (169)
Accessit, atque conata est evertere.

Sed quum videret (243, 4) stare (247) fortem, calculos
In urnam misit, quorum multitudine
Aqua est porrecta sursum, et satiavit sitim.
Hac re probatur quantùm ingenium polleat (242);
Virtute (158) semper praevalet sapientia.

Parse—Sitiens, aquae, conata est, porrecta, polleat, virtute.

Fable XIII. (I. 3).

GRACULUS SUPERBUS.

It is useless to try to disguise your real self.

Ne gloriari libeat (243, 2 + 167) alienis bonis,
Suoque potiùs habitu (154) vitam degere,
Aesopus nobis hoc exemplum prodidit.
Tumens inani graculus superbia,
Pennas, pavoni (144) quae deciderant, sustulit,
Seque (196) exornavit: deinde contemnens suos (197)
Formoso se (196) pavonum immiscuit gregi (144).
Illi impudenti pennas eripiunt avi (144),
Fugantque rostris. Malè mulcatus graculus
Redire maerens coepit ad proprium genus:
A quo repulsus tristem sustinuit notam.
Tum quidam ex illis, quos priùs despexerat,
"Contentus nostris si fuisses (243, 5) sedibus (160),
Et, quod natura dederat, voluisses pati (115),
Nec illam expertus esses (243, 5 + 116) contumeliam,
Nec hanc repulsam tua sentiret calamitas".

Parse—Libeat, habitu, pavoni, sustulit, gregi, repulsus, despexerat, sedibus, pati, expertus esses.

Fable XIV. (I. 30).

VULPES ET AQUILA.

However high in the world you are, be humble.

Quamvis sublimes debent humiles metuere,
Vindicta docili quia patet sollertiae.
Vulpinos catulos aquila quondam sustulit,
Nidoque (163) posuit pullis, escam (127) ut carperent (243, 2).
Hanc persecuta mater orare incipit,
Ne tantum miserae luctum importaret (241) sibi (144).
Contempsit illa, tuta quippe ipso loco (158).
Vulpes ab arā rapuit ardentem facem,
Totamque flammis arborem circumdedit,
Hosti dolorem damno (151) misceus sanguinis (175).
Aquila, ut periclo (149) mortis eriperet (243, 2) suos,
Incolumes natos supplex vulpi tradidit.

Parse—Vindicta, sustulit, escam, persecuta, contempsit, circumdedit, sanguinis, periclo, vulpi.

Fable XV. (I. 12).

CERVUS AD FONTEM.

Use rather than ornament.

Laudatis (150) utiliora, quae contempseris (244),
Saepe inveniri (247), haec exserit narratio.
Ad fontem cervus, quum bibisset (243, 4), restitit,
Et in liquore vidit effigiem suam.
Ibi dum ramosa mirans laudat (243, 4) cornua,
Crurumque nimiam tenuitatem vituperat,
Venantûm subitò vocibus (158) conterritus,
Per campum fugere coepit, et cursu (154) levi
Canes elusit. Silva tum excepit ferum :

In quā retentis impeditus cornibus,
Lacerari coepit morsibus saevis canum.
Tunc moriens vocem hanc edidisse dicitur:
"O me (233) infelīcem! qui nunc demum intelligo,
Utilia mihi (143) quàm fuerint (242), quae despexeram,
Et, quae laudâram, quantum luctūs (173) habuerint".

Parse—Laudatis, contempseris, exserit, restitit, effigiem, nimiam, venantûm, elusit, morsibus, moriens, infelīcem, despexeram, luctūs.

Fable XVI. (II. 4).

AQUILA, FELIS, ET APER.

A double tongue causes endless mischief.

Aquila in sublimi quercu nidum fecerat:
Felis, cavernam nacta in mediā, pepererat:
Sus nemŏricultrix fetum ad imam posuerat.
Tum fortuitum felis contubernium
Fraude et scelestā sic evertit malitiā.
Ad nidum scandit volucris: "Pernicies", ait,
"Tibi paratur, forsan et miserae mihi.
Nam fodere (175) terram quod vides quotidiè
Aprum insidiosum, quercum vult evertere,
Ut nostram in plano facilè progeniem opprimat".
Terrore (155) offuso et perturbatis sensibus (155),
Derepit ad cubile setosae suis:
"Magno", inquit, "in periclo sunt nati tui.
Nam simul exieris pastum (225) cum tenero grege,
Aquila est parata rapere porcellos tibi".
Hunc quoque timore (151) postquam complevit locum,
Dolosa tuto condidit sese cavo.
Inde evagata noctu suspenso pede,
Ubi escā (151) se replevit et prolem suam,

Pavorem simulans, prospicit toto die (184).
Ruinam metuens aquila ramis desidet:
Aper, rapinam vitans, non prodit foras.
Quid multa? Inediâ sunt consumpti (129, 3) cum suis,
Felisque catulis largam praebuērunt dapem.
Quantum homo bilinguis saepe concinnet (242) mali (173),
Documentum habere stulta credulitas potest.

Parse—Nacta, posuerat, fraude, forsan, aprum, opprimat, offuso, derepit, simul, pastum, evagata, escā, prolem, prodit, consumpti, dapem, concinnet, mali.

Fable XVII. (I. 9).

PASSER ET LEPUS.

Make sure of yourself before you advise others.

Sibi non cavere (213) et aliis (140) consilium dare (213)
Stultum esse (247) paucis ostendamus versibus.
Oppressum ab aquila (156) et fletūs ēdentem graves
Leporem obiurgabat passer: "Ubi pernicitas
Nota," inquit, "illa est? Quid ita cessârunt pedes"?
Dum loquitur, ipsum accipiter necopinum rapit,
Questuque vano clamitantem (96) interficit.
Lepus semianimus: "Mortis (174) en solatium!
Qui modo securus nostra irridebas mala,
Simili querelâ fata deploras tua".

Parse—Cavere, esse, ēdentem, leporem, cessârunt, irridebas, simili.

Fable XVIII. (I. 8).

LUPUS ET GRUS.

It is a great mistake to deal with rogues.

Qui pretium meriti ab improbis desiderat,
Bis peccat: primùm quoniam indignos adiuvat,

Impunè abire deinde quia iam non potest.
Os devoratum fauce (163) quum haerēret (243, 4) lupi,
Magno dolore victus coepit singulos
Illicere pretio (157) ut illud extraherent (241) malum
Tandem persuasa est iureiurando gruis ;
Gulaeque credens colli longitudinem,
Periculosam fecit medicinam lupo.
Pro quo quum pactum flagitaret (243, 4) praemium,
"Ingrata es", inquit, "ore (149) quae nostro caput
Incolume abstuleris (244), et mercedem postules" (244).

Parse—Quoniam, abire, os, fauce, haerēret, victus, pretio, persuasa est, gruis, lupo, pactum, ore, abstuleris, postules.

Fable XIX. (I. 4).

CANIS PER FLUVIUM CARNEM FERENS.

He who desires another's doesn't deserve his own.

Amittit meritò proprium, qui (128) alienum appetit.
Canis, per flumen carnem dum ferret (243, 4) natans,
Lympharum (165) in speculo vidit simulacrum suum,
Aliamque praedam ab alio ferri (247) putans,
Eripere voluit : verùm decepta aviditas :
Et, quem (128) tenebat, ore (149) demisit cibum,
Nec, quem (128) petebat, adeò potuit attingere.

Parse—Amittit, carnem, ferret, eripere, ore, attingere.

PART II.

Fable XX. (II. 1).

IUVENCUS, LEO, ET PRAEDATOR.

The rich are as greedy as the poor are modest.

Super iuvencum stabat deiectum leo :
Praedator intervēnit, partem postulans :
"Darem" (243, 5), inquit, "nisi solēres (243, 5) per te sumere" :
Et improbum reiecit. Forte innoxius
Viator est deductus in eundem locum,
Feroque viso (155) rettulit retro pedem.
Cui placidus ille, "Non est quod timeas" (244), ait ;
"Et, quae debetur pars tuae modestiae,
Audacter tolle." Tunc, diviso tergore (155),
Silvas petivit, homini ut accessum daret (243, 2).
Exemplum egregium prorsus et laudabile ;
Verùm est aviditas dives (47), et pauper (47) pudor.

Parse—Deiectum, darem, solēres, forte, eundem, viso, rettulit, quod, tergore, prorsus.

Fable XXI. (I. 32).

RANAE METUENTES TAURORUM PROELIA.

The quarrels of rulers mean distress to their subjects.

Humiles laborant, ubi potentes dissident.
Rana in palude, pugnam taurorum intuens,
"Heu, quanta nobis instat pernicies!" ait.
Interrogata ab aliā, cur hoc diceret (242),
De principatu quum decertarent (243, 4) gregis,
Longèque ab illis degerent vitam boves :

"Est statio separata, ac diversum genus;
Sed, pulsus regno (149) nemoris, qui profugerit,
Paludis in secreta veniet latibula
Et proculcatas obteret duro pede.
Caput ita ad nostrum furor illorum pertinet".

Parse—Intuens, cur, gregis, regno, profugerit, latibula, proculcatas, obteret.

Fable XXII. (I. 26).

RANA RUPTA ET BOS.

Be satisfied with your own state in life.

Inops, potentem dum vult imitari, perit.
In prato quondam rana conspexit bovem,
Et tacta invidiā tantae magnitudinis (175),
Rugosam inflavit pellem: tum natos suos
Interrogavit an bove esset (242) latior.
Illi negârunt. Rursus intendit cutem
Maiore nisu, et simili quaesivit modo,
Quis maior esset (242). Illi dixerunt bovem.
Novissimè indignata, dum vult validiùs
Inflare sese, rupto iacuit corpore (155).

Parse—Vult, imitari, bovem, negârunt, cutem, esset, indignata, rupto.

Fable XXIII. (I. 27).

CANIS ET CORCODILUS.

Keep your advice for those that ask it.

Consilia qui dant prava cautis hominibus,
Et perdunt operam, et deridentur turpiter.
Canes currentes bibere (240) in Nilo flumine,

A corcodilis ne rapiantur (243, 2), traditum est.
Igitur quum currens bibere coepisset (243, 4) canis,
Sic corcodilus, " Quamlibet lambe otio ;
Accede, pota lenitèr, et noli (104) dolos ",
Inquit " verēri ". At ille, " Facerem (243, 5) meherculè,
Nisi esse (240) scirem (243, 5) carnis (175) te cupidum meae ".

Parse—Deridentur, currentes, rapiantur, quamlibet, accede, vereri, nisi, carnis.

Fable XXIV. (I. 10).

LUPUS ET VULPES, IUDICE SIMIO.

A liar loses all credit.

Quicunque turpi fraude semel innotuit,
Etiamsi verum dicit, amittit fidem.
Hoc attestatur brevis Aesopi fabula.
Lupus arguebat vulpem furti crimine :
Negabat illa se esse (247) culpae proximam.
Tunc iudex inter illos sedit simius.
Uterque causam quum perorâssent (243, 4) suam,
Dixisse fertur simius sententiam ;
" Tu non vidēris perdidisse, quod (128) petis ;
Te credo surripuisse (247), quod (128) pulchrè negas ".

Parse—Innotuit, amittit, vulpem, proximam, vidēris, perdidisse, surripuisse.

Fable XXV. (I. 16).

EX SUTORE MEDICUS.

Fools help to create knaves.

Malus quum sutor, inopiâ deperditus,
Medicinam ignoto facere coepisset loco,
Et venditaret (96) falso antidotum nomine,

Verbosis acquisivit sibi famam strophis.
Hic quum iaceret morbo confectus gravi
Rex urbis, eius experiendi (220) gratiā,
Scyphum poposcit; fusā, dein simulans, aquā,
Antidoto (151) miscere illius se toxicum,
Hoc bibere iussit ipsum, posito praemio (155).
Timore mortis (175) ille tum confessus est,
Non artis ullā (203) medicae se prudentiā,
Verùm stupore vulgi, factum (240) nobilem.
Rex, advocatā concione (155), haec edidit:
"Quantae putatis esse (247) vos dementiae,
Qui capita vestra non dubitatis credere,
Cui calceandos (220) nemo commisit pedes?"
Hoc pertinēre verè ad illos dixerim,
Quorum stultitiā quaestus impudentiae est.

Parse—Coepisset, acquisivit, experiendi, poposcit, fusā, antidoto, iussit, posito, concione, dementiae, cui, quaestus.

Pick out all the ablatives in this fable, and say of what kind each is.

Fable XXVI. (I. 22).

CANES FAMELICI.

Foolish plans are worse than useless.

Stultum consilium non modo effectu (149) caret,
Sed ad perniciem quoque mortales devocat.
Corium depressum in fluvio vīdērunt canes.
Id ut comêsse extractum possent (243, 2 + 245) facilius,
Aquam coepēre ebibere: sed rupti priùs
Periēre, quàm quod petierant contingerent.

Parse—Effectu, quoque, depressum, comêsse, periere, contingerent.

Fable XXVII. (I. 25).

CANIS FIDELIS.

Sudden fits of generosity should be suspected.

Repentè liberalis stultis gratus est,
Verùm perītis irrītos tendit dolos.
Nocturnus quum fur panem misisset cani,
Obiecto tentans an cibo posset (247) capi:
"Heus", inquit, "linguam vis meam praecludere,
Ne latrem (243, 2) pro re domini? Multùm falleris.
Namque ista subita me iubet benignitas
Vigilare, facias (243, 2) ne meā culpā lucrum".

Parse—Perītis, irrītos, misisset, obiecto, vis, latrem, falleris, culpā.

Fable XXVIII. (I. 2).

RANAE REGEM PETENTES.

Make the best of your circumstances.

Athenae quum florērent (243, 4) aequis legibus.
Procax libertas civitatem miscuit,
Frenumque solvit pristinum licentia.
Hinc, conspiratis factionum partibus (155)
Arcem tyrannus occupat Pisistratus.
Quum tristem servitutem flerent (243, 4) Attici—
Non quia crudelis ille, sed quoniam grave
Omne insuëtis onus—et coepissent (243, 4) queri,
Aesopus talem tum fabellam rettulit.
Ranae, vagantes liberis paludibus,
Clamore magno regem petiêre a Iove,

Qui dissolutos mores vi compesceret (244).
Pater deorum risit, atque illis dedit
Parvum tigillum : missum quod subitò vadis
Motu sonoque terruit pavidum genus.
Hoc mersum limo quum iaceret (243, 4) diutius,
Forte una tacitè profert e stagno caput,
Et, explorato rege, cunctas evocat.
Illae, timore posito, certatim adnatant,
Lignumque supra turba petulans insilit.
Quod quum inquinâssent (243, 4) omni contumeliā,
Alium rogantes regem misêre ad Iovem,
Inutilis quŏniam esset (251), qui fuerat datus.
Tum misit illis hydrum, qui dente aspero
Corripĕre coepit singulas. Frustrà necem
Fugitant inertes ; vocem praecludit metus.
Furtim igitur dant Mercurio mandata ad Iovem,
Afflictis ut succurrat (241). Tunc contrà deus,
" Quia noluistis vestrum ferre ", inquit, " bonum,
Malum perferte ". " Vos quŏque, o cives ", ait,
" Hoc sustinēte, maius ne veniat (243, 2) malum ".

Parse—Miscuit, solvit, flerent, insuëtis, onus, coepissent, queri, rettulit, vagantes, petiêre, mersum, profert, posito, certatim, insilit, quoniam, necem, afflictis, quŏque, maius.

Pick out all the adverbs, and arrange them according to their terminations.

Fable XXIX. (I. 28).

VULPES ET CICONIA.

As you have sown so you must reap.

Nulli nocendum (222) : si quis verò laeserit,
Multandum (221) simili iure fabella admonet.

Vulpes ad coenam dicitur ciconiam
Prior invitâsse, et illi in pătinā līquidam
Posuisse sorbitionem, quam nullo modo
Gustare esuriens potuerit (244) ciconia.
Quae vulpem quum revocâsset, intrito cibo (151)
Plenam lagēnam posuit: huic rostrum inserens
Satiatur ipsa, torquet convivam fame.
Quae quum lagēnae frustrà collum lamberet,
Peregrīnam sic locutam vŏlucrem accepimus:
"Sua quisque exempla debet aequo animo pati".

Parse—Nulli, nocendum, quis, laeserit, multandum, invitâsse, quam, esuriens, intrito, cibo, huic, fame, locutam, pati.

Fable XXX. (I. 21).

CANIS PARTURIENS.

Beware of soft speeches from knaves.

Habent insidias hominis blanditiae mali:
Quas ut vitemus (241), versūs subiecti monent.
Canis parturiens quum rogâsset alteram,
Ut fetum in eius tŭgŭrio deponeret (241),
Facilè impetravit: deinde rĕposcenti locum
Preces admovit, tempus exorans breve,
Dum firmiores catulos posset ducere.
Hoc quoque consumpto, flagitare validiŭs
Cubīle coepit. "Si mihi et turbae meae
Par", inquit, "esse potueris, cēdam loco".

Parse—Vitemus, subiecti, parturiens, deponeret, preces, posset, consumpto, validiŭs, cedam, loco.

Fable XXXI. (I. 17).

ASINUS ET SENEX PASTOR.

It matters little to the poor who rules.

In principatu commutando (220) civium
Nil praeter domini nomen mutant pauperes.
Id esse verum parva haec fabella indicat.
Asellum in prato timidus pascebat senex.
Is, hostium clāmore sŭbito terrītus,
Suadebat asino fŭgere, ne possent (243, 2) capi.
At ille lentus, "Quaeso, num (234) binas mihi
Clītellas impositurum victorem putas?"
Senex negavit. "Ergo quid rēfert meā (193)
Cui serviam (242), clitellas dum portem meas?"

Parse—Commutando, pauperes, terrītus, asino, capi, binas, rēfert, meā, serviam, portem.

Fable XXXII. (I. 14).

HOMO ET ARBORES.

A house divided against itself cannot stand.

Pereunt, auxilium qui suis dant hostibus.
Factā securi, quidam ab arboribus petît,
E ligno firmo ut sibi manubrium darent (241).
Homini iussērunt omnes ŏleastrum dari.
Accēpit munus, aptatā et manubrio
Bipenni coepit magna excīdere robŏra.
Hic dum, quae vellet (244), eligebat, fraxino
Dixisse fertur quercus: "Meritò caedimur".

Parse—Factā, manubrium, darent, iusserunt, bipenni, excīdere, robora, meritò.

Fable XXXIII. (I. 11).

ASINUS ET LEO VENANTES.

A braggart imposes on very few.

Virtutis expers, verbis iactans gloriam,
Ignotos fallit, notis est derisui (147).
Venari, asello comite, quum vellet leo,
Contexit illum frŭtice, et admonuit simul,
Ut insuētā voce terrēret feras,
Fugientes ipse exciperet. Hic aurītulus
Clamorem subitò totis tollit viribus,
Nŏvoque turbat bestias miraculo.
Quae dum paventes exitūs notos petunt,
Leonis affliguntur horrendo impetu.
Qui postquàm caede fessus est, ăsinum evocat.
Iubetque vocem premere. Tunc ille insolens.
"Qualis videtur opera tibi vocis meae?"
"Insignis," inquit; "sic, ut, nisi nôssem (243, 5) tuum
Animum genusque, simili fugissem (243, 1 + 243, 5) metu."

Parse—Virtutis, fallit, derisui, comite, insuētā, tollit, caede, fessus est, premere, nôssem.

Fable XXXIV. (II. 3).

HOMO ET CANIS.

The prosperity of the wicked encourages wickedness.

Lăcĕratus quidam morsu vehĕmentis canis,
Tinctum cruore panem misit malefico;
Audîerat esse (247) quod rĕmĕdium vulneris.
Tunc sic Aesopus: "Noli coram pluribus

Hoc facere canibus, ne nos vivos devŏrent,
Quum scîerint esse (247) tale culpae praemium".
Successus improborum plures allicit.

Parse—Morsu, tinctum, misit, remedium, noli, coram, devŏrent, scierint, tale, allicit.

Fable XXXV. (II. 9).

CERVUS ET BOVES.

Men are very clear-sighted in their own interests.

Cervus, nemŏrosis excitatus latibulis,
Ut vēnatorum fugeret instantem necem,
Caeco timore proximam villam petît,
Et opportuno se bubīli condidit.
Hic bos lătenti: "Quidnam voluisti tibi,
Infelix, ultro qui ad necem cucurreris (244),
Hominumque tecto spiritum commiseris (244)?"
At ille supplex, "Vos modò," inquit, "parcite,
Occasione rursus erumpam datā".
Spatium diei noctis excipiunt vices.
Frondem bubulcus affert, nec ideò videt.
Eunt subinde et redeunt omnes rustici:
Nemo animadvertit: transit etiam villicus,
Nec ille quidquam sentit. Tum gaudens ferus
Bobus quietis agere coepit gratias,
Hospitium adverso quòd praestiterint (251) tempore.
Respondit unus: "Salvum te cupimus quidem;
Sed ille, qui oculos centum habet, si venerit,
Magno in periclo vita versatur tua".
Haec inter ipse dominus a coenā redit;
Et quia corruptos viderat nuper boves,

Accēdit ad praesaepe: "Cur frondis parum est?
Stramenta desunt. Tollere haec ărānea
Quantum est lăboris?" Dum scrutatur singula,
Cervi quŏque alta est conspicatus cornua:
Quem convocatā iŭbet occīdi fămiliā,
Praedamque tollit. Haec significat fābula,
Dominum vidēre plurimùm in rebus suis.

Parse—Latibulis, proximam, cucurreris, vices, affert, ideò, quidquam, bobus, praestiterint, corruptos, praesaepe, laboris, conspicatus, occīdi, tollit.

NOTES.—PART I.

FABLE I.

4. The order is: "quum leo iaceret defectus", etc.

5. **fulmineis dentibus**: 'with flashing tusks'.

8. **hostile corpus**, 'the body of his enemy': translate the *adj.* by a dependent genitive.

9. **exterit**, historic present, representing a past action as still going on, so as to bring it forcibly home to us; cf. VI. 11, *suadet.*

10. **ille**, 'the former': *i.e. leo.* (*Hic*, 'the latter'; cf. VII. 4.) Supply *ait.*

indigne tuli,

indigne
moleste
graviter } *fero* = one word like *succenseo*, or *stomachor.*

These are verbs expressing *feeling*, and verbs of feeling and saying are followed by an accusative and infinitive: *fortes* (acc.) *insultare* (infin.).

10-12. Notice how pathetic is the lion's noble rage.

11. The order is, "quod cogor ferre te, dedecus naturae, certe", etc.

12. **videor**, supply *mihi.*

FABLE II.

3. To marry (used of a man) is *uxorem ducere;* to marry (used of a woman) is *viro nubere.*

5. Be careful to distinguish *quaero*, 'I seek', from *queror* (*questus sum, queri*), 'I complain', from which is derived *querela*, line 6; cf. XVII. 7.

6. **quaedam.** *Quidam* is 'a certain person', known but not named. *Aliquis* is 'someone' of whom no knowledge is implied. *Incola* is here *fem.*

7. **omnes unus**; these words are put next to each other to bring out the contrast between the weakness of the frogs and the power of the Sun; cf. XXII. 1, *inops potentem.*

7-9. These lines are supposed to be an instance of the personal

allusion with which Sejanus charged Phaedrus. "The sun is Sejanus: Jupiter, the Emperor Tiberius: the frogs are the Roman nobles, the object of Sejanus' unremitting attacks."

8. **miseras**, supply *nos* (*i.e.* frogs): "perish in our parched abodes".

9. **creârit**, fut. perf.; cf. XI. 10, and XXXIV. 6. When two things happen in the future, but one before the other, in Latin, which is more exact than English, the verb which expresses the former is in the future perfect, because though it is future as compared with the speaker, it is past as compared with the still more future event. Here *futurum est* and *creârit* are both future, but the begetting children comes before what is about to happen, therefore *creârit* is fut. perf.

FABLE III.

1. The wolf and the lamb are proverbially foes; cf. Isaiah, XI. 6.

2. **superior**, 'up the river'. A Latin adjective is often translated by an English adverb or adverbial phrase; cf. XXVII., 3, *nocturnus*.

3. **fauce improbâ**, 'by his ravenous appetite'. *Improbus* has many meanings, but generally = immoderate, selfish.

4. **causam intulit**, 'dragged in a pretext'.

6. **Laniger**, 'the woolly one', instead of *agnus* to avoid monotony.

contra, supply *dixit*, which is commonly omitted for the sake of brevity.

timens, adverbially; cf. XIII. 10, *maerens*. This use of the present participle is frequent in Phaedrus.

7. **Qui**, interrogative adverb, = how? It is an old ablative form of *quis*.

facere, supply *id*.

quereris, supply *me facere*.

8. **ad meos haustus**, 'for my drinking'.

10. **ante hos sex menses**, 'six months ago', lit. before these six months; cf. VIII., 7, *post paucos dies*, 'a few days after'. Compare the German *vor sechs Monaten*.

male, dixisti, usually in one word, *maledixisti*.

11. **equidem**: *quidem* emphasized by demonstrative prefix *e*.

12. **Herculè** (sometimes *Herclè*, or *mehercule*), 'by Hercules', *i.e.* I will swear.

13. **ita**, 'on this false pretext'.

13. **correptum lacerat**, 'seized and mangled'. Latin makes *correptum* subordinate to *lacerat*. English makes *correptum* co-ordinate with *lacerat*, joining the two ideas by the co-ordinate conjunction 'and'; cf. IX. 3 and 4.

15. **fictis causis**, 'under false pretences'.

FABLE IV.

1. **ibant**, 'were going' (on their way).

2. A **fiscus** was a basket of wicker-work, and it was used among other things for carrying large quantities of coin.

3. **alter**, supply *ferebat*.

4. **ille**, supply *ibat*.

celsa ... eminens, 'proudly carrying his head in air'.

5. **clarum**, 'clear-sounding'. The same adjectives are often used to describe either sight or sound.

8. **trusitant**, frequentative form of *trudo*; cf. *canto* of *cano*.

9. What are the perfects of *negligo*, *diligo*, *intelligo*, and *perlego*?

11. **equidem**, see III., 11. The usual construction after *gaudeo* is *quod* with the indicative: *quod contemptus sum*; cf. IX. 1, *se lauduri*.

13, 14. **tenuitas, opes.** The word describing the quality of a person is often made by Phaedrus to stand for that person; in other words the *abstract* word is used for the *concrete*. *Tenuitas hominum* = *tenues*, 'people in a humble way', *opes* = *dirites*, 'rich men'; cf. XXV. 18, *impudentiae*, and IX. 12, *stupor corvi* (= *corvus stupefactus*).

14. **periclo**, dat., with *obnoxiae*.

FABLE V.

1. **tutandum**, gerundive of *tutor*, 'for protection', lit. 'to be protected'. A deponent verb, though it has a passive form with an active meaning, in the gerundive is passive in both form and meaning; cf. XXV. 6, *eius experiendi gratiā*.

5. **raptor**, to avoid repetition of *milvius*; cf. III. 6, *laniger*. Lit. 'turns his counsel to strategy', *i.e.* determines to try strategy instead of strength.

7. **potius ... quam**, 'rather than'. Take these words together after *aevum* and before *creatis*.

8. **icto foedere**. *Icere* = to strike: what? The victim which was sacrificed to ratify a treaty. Hence *icere*, *ferire*, or *percutere*

foedus is short for *icere hostiam ad foedus*, the word *icere* being transferred from the victim to the treaty.

9. **qui praestem**, 'to set you safe from'.

11. **singulas**, supply *columbas*. This in Latin prose would be *singulis*. In old Latin both *utor* and *vescor* are found governing accusatives.

13. **reliqüis**: here a word of four syllables.

una, supply *columba dixit*.

meritò plectimur. Translate the adverb by an English verb: 'we deserve our punishment'; cf. XXIX. 9, *meritò iaces*.

FABLE VI.

1–3. Keep the order of the Latin words as nearly as possible.

2. **accessit**, 'is added' (to the powerful).

3. **quidquid**, object of *oppugnant*.

ruit, supply *id* as subject.

4. **in sublime**, supply *caelum*, 'on high'.

5. **quae quum** = *et quum ea*; cf. line 13, *quā comminuta*. When a relative pronoun stands at the beginning of a sentence, it is often to be resolved in translation into a conjunction (according to the sense) and a demonstrative or personal pronoun.

7. **propter**. What part of speech?

8. Keep the order of words.

9. What is the object of **monstrâro**?

10. What kind of pronoun is **te**?

11. **suadet**, historic present for picturesqueness; cf. I. 9, *exterit*.

scopulum super = *super scopulum*; cf. XXXV. 20, *haec inter*.

13. **Quā comminutā ... vescatur** = *ut, eā comminutā, ... vescatur*; cf. line 5, *quae quum abdidisset*.

15. **largè divisit dapem**, 'gave a generous share of the feast'.

16. **quae**, *i.e.*, *testudo*.

FABLE VII.

1. **sponsum**. The supine is used to express purpose only after verbs expressing motion. *Advocat* here implies motion. Translate 'to be security'.

2. **expedire**, transitive, 'manage, arrange'.

expedit, impersonal, 'it is profitable'. Translate, 'the best arrangement is not to arrange matters but avoid mischief'.

4. **illa**, 'the former', *i.e. ovis*, not *cervus*; cf. I. 10, *at ille exspirans*.

5. **assuevit**: *ue* form one syllable.

6. **fugere**, supply *assuevisti*.

7. **requiram**, used deliberatively: 'where *am I to find* you?'

advenerit, fut. perf.; cf. II. 9. *Requiram* refers to the future, but before *requiram* in sense comes *advenerit*; so that *advenerit* is past to *requiram*; therefore it must be in the future perfect.

FABLE VIII.

1. **malefici** = *maleficii*.

2. **calumniator**, strictly a noun in apposition to *canis*, but practically an adjective, as is frequently the case with nouns ending in the active termination '-tor'; cf. *raptores lupi*, 'plundering wolves'. Translate, 'cavilling', 'law-perverting'.

3. **panem**, strictly the object of *peteret*; but it is allowed to slip or be attracted into the relative clause; cf. XX. 8, *quae debetur pars*, and Livy, Bk. v., *erit victoria ex ea (urbe), quam ... urbem obsides*, 'there will be victory over the city which you are besieging'.

4. **unum**, supply *panem*.

5. **decem**, supply *panes deberi*.

7. Order is, "solvit id quod non debebat".

post paucos dies, 'a few days after', lit. after a few days; cf. III. 10, *ante hos sex menses*.

8. **Bidens**, to avoid repetition of *ovis*; this is common in Phaedrus. Properly an animal for sacrifice whose two complete rows of teeth make him fit to be a victim. The term applies to swine, sheep, or oxen.

FABLE IX.

1. **se laudari**, *se* accusative, subject of *laudari*. What is the usual construction? cf. IV. 11, *me contemptum (esse) gaudeo*.

2. **dant**, supply *illi*. 'Rue it, though late, when with shame they make amends.'

poenitentia, abl. *defining the circumstances* of making amends.

3, 4. **raptum comesse vellet**, 'had snatched and wished to eat'. The English is co-ordinate; cf. III. 13, *correptum lacerat*.

4. **comesse** = *comedere*.

6. **qui** = *qualis.*

nitor, translate the noun by an adjective: 'O, how splendid are', etc.

7. **quantum.** Certain adjectives and pronouns (only in nom. and acc. cases) are used in the neuter with a dependent genitive. Thus *aliquid cibi* = some food, *nihil boni* = nothing good; cf. xv. 15, *quantum luctus.*

9. **ostendere**, 'display', 'make an exhibition of'.

12. **deceptus stupor** (abstract for concrete) = *corvus deceptus et stupefactus*, 'the befooled and astonished crow'; cf. iv. 13, 14, note.

13, 14. **valet, praevalet.** These verbs are in an indirect question. In what mood therefore should they be? This is a poetical licence for the sake of the metre.

ingenium ... valet, \
virtute ... sapientia, / Two noun sentences, subjects of *probatur.*

14. **virtute**, an abl. of comparison after the comparative contained in the verb *praevalet.*

et semper, supply *quantum.*

FABLE X.

1, 2. For the moral compare Fables xiii. and xxii.

1. 'May possibly be suitable for'.

2. **Et** (*illis*), **qui humiles**, 'in a low station'.

3. **ossa thesaurum**: contrasted words placed together: cf. ii. 7, *omnes unus.*

4. **Manes deos**, 'the sainted dead'. *Manes* = the souls of the dead which were deified when separated from the body. The letters D.M. (*Dis Manibus*) were usually engraved on tombs. To disturb the resting place of the body was sacrilege. This explains line 6.

5. **iniecta est**, 'was laid upon him'.

8. **quem ... super** = *super quem*; cf. xxxv. 20, *Haec inter.*

9. **Fertur** = *dicitur.*

meritò iaces. The adverb is here the important word and should be translated by a verb; cf. v. 13, *meritò plectimur.*

10. **Qui**, causal, 'seeing that you'; cf. xv. 13.

11. **Trivium** (*tres, via*), a place where three roads meet, a cross-road, a public place. 'In the gutter born and brought up in the stable'.

11. This line is constructed according to a figure called Chiasmus.

Trivio (noun). *conceptus* (participle).

educatus (participle). *stercore* (noun).

Draw a line from noun to noun and participle to participle and you get the Greek letter Chi (χ); cf. Herrick's line: "Conceived with grief are, and with tears brought forth"; and, "The making, ordering, and consecrating of bishops, priests, and deacons", where making refers to deacons, ordering to priests, and consecrating to bishops.

FABLE XI.

This fable gives us our proverbial phrase "The lion's share". It is a very fair sample of the wit of Phaedrus.

1. **fidelis**, 'to be relied on'.

cum potente, an adjectival phrase qualifying *societas*.

2. **propositum**, 'my assertion'.

3. **patiens iniuriae**; cf. Horace's '*tenax propositi*'.

5. **Hi**. Why masculine?

7. **primam**, supply *partem*.

nominor, 'my name is'.

9. **plūs valeo**, 'I am stronger .

sequetur (a law term), 'will fall to me'.

10. **malo afficietur**, 'woe betide him', lit., 'he will be punished with disaster'.

quis is an indefinite pronoun after *si*, 'if', *ne*, 'lest', *num* (interrogative particle); cf. XXIX. 1.

tetigerit, fut. perf.; cf. II. 9, note on *creârit*.

11. **improbitas** (abstract for concrete) = the wicked lion; cf. *passim*.

FABLE XII.

3. **calculos**. Ciphering was originally done by counting with heaps of pebbles. Hence the Greek and Latin words for ciphering, $\psi\eta\phi\acute{\iota}\zeta\epsilon\iota\nu$ and *calculare*, are derived from the words meaning pebble, $\psi\eta\phi\acute{o}s$ and *calculus*.

5. **et**, 'and so'; cf. XVII. 1, *et aliis consilium dare*; XVIII. 12, *et mercedem postules.*

6. **polleat.** Why subjunctive?

7. Cf. IX. 14.

FABLE XIII.

1. **libeat**, supply *cui*, = 'any one', after *ne*. Not *liberet*, because *prodidit* is pres. perf., and = *has* handed down. Translate line 3 first.

2. To what does **suo** refer? The person who would have been the subject of *gloriari libeat* had *libeat* been a personal verb.

que = *sed ut* (*libeat degere*).

habitu, 'position in life', 'station'.

4, 5. **graculus, pavo.** These names are meant to represent the sounds made by the respective animals, and such words are called *onomatopoeics*, because they make names out of sounds; cf. XVIII. 7, *grus.*

9. **malè mulcatus**, 'roughly handled'.

10. **maerens**, translate adverbially. Phaedrus is fond of using participles to express adverbial modifications; cf. III. 6, *timens.*

redire coepit = *redibat*, another peculiarity of Phaedrus. Stress is laid on the slowness of the return; cf. XVIII. 5, *coepit illicere.*

11. **a quo repulsus** = *sed repulsus ab eo.* Resolved relative; cf. Note on VI. 5; XV. 10; and XXIX. 7 and 10.

nota, a brand or disgrace inflicted by a public officer at Rome called the *censor morum.*

12. **quidam**, supply *dixit.*

13-16. Be careful in translating the tenses in these lines.

14. **quod**; supply *id* after *pati.*

natura, here represented as a person. This figure is called personification, and is the making of an imaginary person to account for men's feelings or mysterious things in nature; cf. *Licentia*, XXVIII. 3.

dederat, 'gave'.

15. **illam**, 'that' (of the peacocks).

expertus esses, 'would you have experienced'.

16. **hanc**, 'this' (of your own kin).

sentiret, 'be feeling'.

calamitas (abstract for concrete), = 'you in your misfortune'; cf. *improbitas*, *stupor*, etc.

FABLE XIV.

1. **sublimes**, supply *sint*. Lit., 'However exalted in rank people are, they should fear the lowly'. This is a general statement which in English we express by the words 'you' or 'one' (Fr. *on*, Germ. *man*): 'However exalted you are, you should' etc.; cf. XV. 1.

debent, supply *homines*.

2. Order is, "quia vindicta patet docili sollertiae", 'because shrewdness which can be taught will find a way to vengeance'. Lit., 'because vengeance lies open to quick inventiveness'.

4. **escam**, in apposition to *eos* to be supplied, 'eat them as food'.

5. **mater**, 'the vixen'.

6. **miserae sibi**, 'on her wretched self', lit., 'on her a wretched creature'.

7. **contempsit**, supply *eam*.

ipso loco, 'because of her lofty position'.

10. 'Adding to the anguish of her enemy the injury to her offspring'. Lit., 'mixing for her enemy grief with the loss of her offspring'.

Hosti, dat. of disadvantage; cf. XVI. 15, *tibi*.

12. **incolumes**, 'in safety'.

supplex, 'suppliant in her turn'.

FABLE XV.

1, 2. Order is, "Haec narratio exserit (ea) quae contempseris saepe inveniri utiliora laudatis (= eis quae laudaveris)".

contempseris (general), 'one despises'; cf. XIV. 1.

5. **mirans laudat**. English is co-ordinate, 'admires *and* praises'; cf. III. 13, *correptum lacerat*.

cornua, 'antlers'.

7. **Venantûm**, pres. participle used as substantive. This form (for *venantium*) is poetical.

8. **fugere coepit** = *fugiebat*; cf. XIII. 10, and passim.

9. **excepit**: the wood is *personified*, *i.e.* made to represent a person welcoming or receiving a guest.

10. **In quâ impeditus** = *sed impeditus in ea*, resolved relative; cf. XIII. 11.

11. **Lacerari coepit.** *Coepi* is usually constructed as follows:—(1) When infin. is active, *coepi* is active; cf. line 8, *fugere coepit.* (2) When infin. is passive, *coepi* is passive. Here we should expect *lacerari coeptus est.*

12. **dicitur edidisse.** Latin is personal, English generally impersonal ('*it* is said that he uttered'); cf. XXIV. 8 and 9, *Dixisse fertur* and *vidēris perdidisse.*

13. **O me infelicem.** Accusative used in exclamations; cf. *O fortunatos agricolas!*

qui, causal, 'seeing that I', etc.; cf. X. 10.

intelligo should strictly be *intelligam.* What would be the tenses of *perlego*?

14. Order is, "quam utilia mihi ea fuerint quae despexeram".

15. **despexeram, laudaram.** We should expect *despexissem, laudavissem*, because these sentences are subordinate to sentences themselves already subordinate; cf. XXVI. 6, *petierant.*

luctūs, for the genitive cf. IX. 7, *quantum decoris.*

FABLE XVI.

1. **in sublimi quercu** = *in summā quercu*, 'at the top of an oak'; see line 3.

2. **mediā**, supply *quercu*, and cf. *imam*, line 3.

pepererat, supply an object, *e.g. nātos.*

3. **ad imam** (*quercum*) = *ad imam partem quercūs. Summus mons.* 'the top *of* the mountain'; *medio campo*, 'in the middle *of* the field'; *media nox*, 'the middle *of* the night'. These adjectives (mostly denoting *position*) denote a part of the substantives with which they agree, *but the substantive is not put in the genitive.*

4. **contubernium**, properly of soldiers occupying the same tent.

6. **volucris**, to avoid repeating *aquila*, cf. III. 6, *laniger*, and passim.

7. **et**, 'also.'

8. Take **quod** ('whereas') first. Order is, "quod vides aprum insidiosum fod. terr. quotid", etc. What English word is inserted after *vides*?

9. **insidiosum.** As *aper* here=sow, we should expect *insidiosam.*

10. **plano**, neut. adj. as substantive.

11. **offuso, perturbatis.** Translate as if these were past participles active agreeing with *felis.* 'And when she (the cat) had filled her (the eagle)'.

13. Keep the order of the Latin.

14. **simul** = *simulac*, 'when'.

exieris (= *exiveris*) fut. perf.; cf. II. 9, *creârit*, and note. Also VII. 7, *advenerit*.

The second future is here supplied by the words **parata est rapere** = *rapiet*. Why can *pastum* be used here to express a purpose?

15. **tibi**, dative of disadvantage; cf. XIV. 10, *hosti*.

17. **dolosa**, supply *felis*.

cavo, local ablative.

18. **suspenso pede**, 'on tiptoe'.

20. **simulans**. "Quod non est simulo, dissimuloque quod est", *i.e. simulo* is used of pretending something which is not, *dissimulo* is used of hiding something which actually is.

20, 21, 22. Note the three pres. participles (*simulans, metuens, vitans,*) each describing one of the three characters of the fable; and cf. lines 1, 2, 3, the three verbs *fecerat, pepererat, posuerat*, each at the end of its line. The result is *symmetry*, or a pleasing correspondence in the clauses.

21. **ruinam**, 'the fall' (of the tree).

23. **Quid multa**, supply *dicam* (a subjunctive used deliberatively).

24. **praebuērunt**, *uē* make one syllable, the *u* being half a consonant. Is Phaedrus accurate? Would a cat feed on pigs?

25. **Quantum mali**, for gen. cf. IX. 7, and XV. 15.

25, 26. 'How much mischief a fellow with a double tongue may hatch, absurd credulity (*i.e.* the absurdly credulous) may prove'.

Documentum habere = *doceri*, get instruction, and this has as its object the clause *quantum ... mali*; cf. "misit legatum ut duceret" (Caesar) = *iussit ut duceret*.

FABLE XVII.

1. **et**, 'and yet'; cf. XVIII. 12, *et mercedem postules*.

dare is a verbal noun in acc. case, being subject of *esse*, but it keeps its own subject (*se*) and object (*consilium*). It is considered as a neuter substantive, hence *stultum*.

2. **ostendamus**, subj. expressing an exhortation, 'let us show'; cf. XVI. 23, *dicam* expressing a doubt.

3. **ēdentem**, distinguish from *ĕdentem*.

5. **cessârunt**, 'loitered'.

7. **questu**; cf. *querela*, line 10, and distinguish from *quaestu* (from *quaero*); cf. II. 5 and 6.

9. **irridebas.** The intransitive verb *ridere* is made transitive by prefixing the preposition *in*. In English the preposition is tacked on at the end: *e.g.* laugh (intrans.), laugh at (trans.). Latin prefers a 'tight prefix': English prefers a 'loose suffix'.

10. What kind of pronoun is **tua**?

FABLE XVIII.

1. **improbis**; cf. III. 3.

2. **primum**, supply *peccat.*

3. **iam**, *i.e.* after all (his help); *iam non* = no longer, *non iam* = not yet.

deinde (2 syllables), translate at beginning of sentence like *primum.*

5. **coepit illicere** = *illiciebat*; cf. XIII. 10, *redire coepit.*

singulos, supply *feros*, 'all in turn'.

7. **persuasa est.** When a verb in the active governs its object in the dative it is used impersonally in the passive. According to this rule we should have here: *persuasum est grui.*

The text, as it stands, may be due to an error of the MS., but it is also defensible; cf. Ovid A. A. III. 679, "Iamdudum persuasus erit".

gruis, an old form of *grus*, the name suggesting the cry of the crane; cf. XIII. 4 and 5, *graculus, pavo.*

8. **colli longitudinem** (abstract for concrete) = *collum longum.* The long word suggests the length of the neck.

9. 'Risked administering a remedy to the wolf.' **lupo**, dat. of advantage; cf. XIV. 10, *hosti.*

10. **pro quo quum.** Resolve into *sed quum pro eo*; cf. passim.

pactum, passive though a deponent verb; cf. *imitatus* (= having *been* imitated).

12. **Incolume.** The adjective is used as it were by anticipation. Not 'draw out a safe head', but 'draw your head out *so as to be safe*'. The adjective expresses what follows the action of the verb, yet it is constructed as though the head were safe before the crane had taken it out of the mouth. This use is called *proleptic.*

et = and yet (in spite of this); cf. XVII. 1.

postules, the relative used with the subjunctive here assigns a reason for the statement *ingrata es.*

FABLE XIX.

1. **Amittit merito**; translate adverb as verb, 'deserves to lose'; cf. XXXIII. 13, *meritò plectimur*. For the sentiment cf. the German couplet:

Wer das Fremde begehrt
Ist des Eignen nicht wert.

He who covets another's is unworthy of his own.'

2. **carnem**, 'piece of flesh'; cf. XXXIV. 2, *panem*, 'piece of bread'.

ferret (subj.) instead of *ferebat* (indic): a poetical licence.

3. **Lympharum**, a genitive defining *speculo*. 'In the mirror which *is* the waters'; cf. *vox regis*, 'the name of king', *i.e.* the name which *is* king. The mirrors of the ancients were highly burnished metal. Phaedrus is here slightly inaccurate: the motion produced by swimming would prevent the dog seeing his reflexion, cf. XVI. 24.

4. **ab alio**, supply *cane*.

5. **voluit**, tried.

decepta, supply *est*.

aviditas (abst. for conc.) = *avidus canis*.

6, 7. **et ... nec adeo**, not only ... but also ... not.

7. This is a very rough line, and must be scanned thus:

Nēc quēm | pĕtē|bāt ăd(e)ō | pŏtŭīt | āttĭn|gĕrĕ.

PART II.

FABLE XX.

1. Keep the order of the Latin words.

3. **darem**, supply *partem*.

4. **improbum**: cf. III. 3; supply *praedatorem*.

Forte, 'by chance'.

6. **rettulit retro pedem**, 'started back'.

7. **Cui** = *sed ei*: cf. VI. 5, and passim.

placidus, adverbially, 'mildly'.

non est quod timeas = *non est quicquam quod timeas* = *non est quicquam tale ut id timeas*: 'there is nothing to fear'.

8. **Et**, 'moreover'.

8. **pars** is put into the relative clause, and so becomes nominative agreeing with *quae*. *Tolle partem quae debetur*, becomes *tolle quae pars debetur*; cf. VIII. 3, *quem panem*.

11. **Exemplum**, supply *est*.

FABLE XXI.

6. Order is, "(quum)que boves degerent vitam longe ab illis".

7. **diversum**, supply *est*.

8. Supply *is* before *qui profugerit*.

profugerit. What tense, and why?

10. **proculcatas obteret**, 'will trample and tread on'; cf. II. 13, *correptum lacerat*, and passim.

11. **Caput**, originally = a head; then (i.) (as the head is the most distinctive part of a man) = a man; (ii.) (as the head seems to be the centre of life) = life, physical or political, the position of a citizen.

FABLE XXII.

1. For the moral cf. XIII. **Inops, potentem**; contrasted words put together; cf. II. 7, *omnes unus*.

perit, 'is ruined'.

5. **an**, 'if'; this in prose only follows *dubito* and *haud scio*, but in Phaedrus also *tempto* and *rogo*; cf. XXVII. 4, *tentans an*.

6. **negarunt** (*illam latiorem esse*).

7. **maiore nisu**, 'with a greater effort'.

8. **quis** in strict Latin would be *uter*, as only two things are being compared. What must be supplied after *bovem*?

10. 'She burst her body and lay there dead.'

FABLE XXIII.

1. **Consilia prava**, 'crooked counsel', 'insidious advice'.

2. **et ... et.** Translate carefully.

3. Order is, "traditum est ('there is a tradition that') canes currentes bibere", etc.

currentes bibere; turn the participle by a verb, and the verb by a participle; 'run while drinking'.

6. **quamlibet**, adverb.

7. **noli** with an infinitive expresses a negative command.

8. **mehercule**; cf. III. 12.

9. Order is, "nisi scirem te esse cupidum meae carnis".

FABLE XXIV.

4. **furti crimine.** In ordinary prose *crimine* would not be expressed.

5. **culpae proximam**, 'concerned in that laid to her charge'.

6. 'Took his seat as arbitrator between them'.

7. **perorassent**, 'had concluded' (*i.e.* summed up the points of his speech). *Uterque* usually takes a singular verb; as *uterque puer hoc amat*, 'both boys like this'.

8, 9. **fertur, vidēris.** Latin prefers the personal, English the impersonal construction. 'It is said that', 'it seems that'.

9. **perdidisse**, supply *id.*

FABLE XXV.

1. **malus**, 'clumsy'.

2. **ignoto** (active, 'which did not know him'), 'where he was not known'; cf. XXXIII. 2, *notis*, 'those who know him'.

facere, 'to practise'.

3. **falso nomine**, 'sham'.

7. **fusā**, translate actively.

simulans; cf. XVI. 20, note.

8. **Antidoto**, what case? cf. XIV. 10.

illius, the cobbler.

se, the king.

9. **hoc**, 'the mixture'.

posito praemio, 'having fixed the reward'.

11. **ullā**, *ullus* is generally used with a negative; here *non.*

12. **factum**, supply *esse.*

15. **capita**, the two meanings of heads and lives are combined here; cf. XXI. 11.

16. **cui**, supply *ei.*

17. **dixerim**, 'I should say' (if I were asked). The subjunctive softens or tones down the assertion.

18. **impudentiae** (abst. for conc.). 'Whose folly feeds the gains of roguery.'

FABLE XXVI.

2. **quoque** ('to boot') goes with *perniciem.*

devocat, 'entices'.

4. **comesse extractum**, 'might pull out *and* eat'; cf. line 5, *rupti periere*, and *passim*.

ut facilius possent: in prose *quo* is generally used with comparatives to express purpose instead of *ut*: *quod quo facilius possent*.

5. **rupti periere**; cf. line 4.

6. **petierant** strictly should be *petîssent*, because it is in a clause subordinate to a subordinate; cf. XV. 15, *despexeram, laudâram*.

contingerent. After *antequam* or *priusquam* the subjunctive is used of a thing prevented; cf. Verg. *Eclog.* I. 61-3, *antequam labatur pectore vultus*.

FABLE XXVII.

1. **Repente liberalis** = *is qui repente liberalis fit*.

Cf. the generosity of the magician in the *Arabian Nights*' story of Aladdin.

2. **irritos**, translate adverbially, 'in vain'.

tendit dolos, 'lays his traps', 'digs his pits'.

3. **nocturnus**, adverbially; cf. XXXI. 7, *ille lentus*.

misisset, 'had thrown'.

4. **tentans an**; cf. XXII. 5, *interrogarit an*.

7. **ista**, 'that ... of yours'.

FABLE XXVIII.

With the subject of this Fable compare Israel asking for a king in the days of Samuel; read especially I. Sam. VIII. 10-18.

1. Athens, a city in Greece, was said to have been founded by an Egyptian named Cecrops. It was governed by kings for 480 years, then by archons holding office, first for life and then for ten years, and finally by nine archons elected afresh every year.

3. **solvere frenum**, of a charioteer giving his horses their heads.

licentia (abst. for conc.) = *viri effrenati*, 'men past control.' *Licentia* is also personified; cf. XIII. 14, *natura*, and *libertas*, line 2.

4. **conspiratis factionum partibus**, 'the rival parties having made an agreement' (lit. the sides of the factions having agreed). Herodotus tells us that when the people of the sea-coast of Attica under Megacles, and the people of Athens headed by Lycurgus, were contesting the political power, Pisistratus made a third party for himself. He appeared in the public square pretending

to have been wounded by his assailants, and so prevailed on the people to grant him a body-guard, with which he seized the Acropolis and became master of Athens.

5. **tyrannus**, an irresponsible ruler, *not* tyrant.

7. **crudelis**, supply *erat*.

8. **onus**, supply *est*.

10. **paludibus**. Local abl.; cf. line 14, *vadis*.

14. **tigillum** (= *tigillum*) diminutive form expressing a small *tignum*; cf. line 9, *fabella*.

vadis, vague local abl., 'about their shallows'; cf. x. 11, *stercore*.

16. **diutius**, 'a longish time', lit., a longer time (than one would have expected). When the second term of a comparison is omitted in Latin the comparative is called a *classical comparative*, and is generally translated by the words, 'rather', 'too', or 'somewhat'.

17. **Forte**, 'it chanced that'. The adverb to be translated by a verb.

18. **explorato rege** (a playful military expression), 'having reconnoitred the king'.

19. **certatim**, 'vied with one another in'; cf. line 17.

20. **Lignumque supra**: preposition follows its case; cf. VI. 11, *scopulum super*.

21. **quod quum** = *et quum id*; cf. XXIX. 7 and 10, and VI. 5, note.

22. **misere**, supply *legatos*, with which *rogantes* agrees.

23. **esset**; because (said they) he was useless. The statement is that of the frog ambassadors, not that of Phaedrus (which would have required *erat*; cf. lines 7 and 8, note).

25. **singulas**, 'one after another'; cf. XVIII. 5. Supply *ranas*.

26. **praecludit**, 'gags their mouths'.

27. Mercury (Grk. Hermes) was the messenger of the gods. He was besides the patron of traders and thieves, and conducted to the lower world the souls of the dead.

28. **ut succurrat**, supply before this *orantes*, which is implied in *dant mandata*.

30. **ait**, supply *Aesopus*.

FABLE XXIX.

1. **Nulli** (= *nemini*). Dat. indirect object after *nocendum* (*est*), which is used *impersonally* in the passive. Why? For gen. *neminis*, and abl. *nemine*, *nullius*, *nullo* are used.

1. **quis** = anyone, after *si*, *ne*, or *num*; cf. XI. 10.

laeserit, supply *alium*.

2. **multandum**, supply *esse*.

4. **liquidam**, first syllable here long, usually short.

6. **esuriens**, what kind of verb?

potuerit, subjunctive, (i.) as subordinate to subordinate *posuisse*, (ii.) as expressing a consequence.

7. **quae quum**, 'and when she'.

8. **huic**, *i.e.*, *lagenae*.

11. **peregrinam**: the stork, so called because a bird of passage.

accepimus, 'we have heard'.

12. Order is, "quisque debet pati sua exempla aequo animo".

sua exempla, 'precedents he himself has set'.

debet: *dare* sometimes means *to tell*: *da, Tityre, nobis*.

FABLE XXX.

2. **Quas**. Resolve.

3. **parturiens**, cf. XXIX. 6, *esuriens*.

alteram, supply *canem*.

5. **reposcenti**, supply *illi*.

7. **posset**, subj. because *dum posset*, though strictly temporal, implies a purpose; cf. XXVI. 6, *contingerent*.

8. **hoc**, supply *tempore*.

10. **loco**. What ablative?

FABLE XXXI.

1. **In principatu commutando**. Put this in active form.

principatu civium. Prof. Robinson Ellis notices the significance of these words. In order to make his *principatus* less offensive, Tiberius pretended to be *civilis*, *i.e.* on a level with ordinary Roman citizens. Hence *civium* tones down *principatus* in accordance with this affectation of Tiberius.

2. **nomen**, emphatic.

4. **Asellus** (diminutive; cf. XXVIII. 14. *tigillum*), 'a poor thing of an ass'.

pascebat, was pasturing.

5. **subito**, adjec. with *clamore*.

6. **Suadeo** takes a dat.. and usually *ut* and subj. (*ut fugeret*) instead of infin. *fugere*. Here the infin. is used partly for shortness, and perhaps partly as an unconscious imitation of the Greek form which Aesop was translating. *suadeo* = try to persuade, advise ; *persuadeo* = succeed in persuading.

7. **lentus** (adverbially), 'lazily'; cf. XXVII. 3, *nocturnus*.

binas, the distributive form (instead of *duas*) used with substantives which only have a plural, or of things which usually go in pairs, like *scissors*, *tongs*.

9. **negavit**, 'said no'.

quid (acc. of extent), lit. 'to what extent?'

meā rēfert: *refert* and *interest* ('it concerns') when used with personal pronouns instead of taking a genitive take the abl. sing. of the corresponding possessive pronoun, as, *quid tuā rēfert?* 'what does it matter to you?'

rēfert, distinguish *rĕfert*.

10. **cui serviam**. Why subjunc.?

portem, subj., because *dum* (= *dummodo*, 'provided that') *portem* implies a condition ; cf. *dum* implying purpose ; cf. XXX. 7, *posset*, and XXVI. 6, *contingerent* ; cf. *oderint dum metuant*, 'let them hate provided only they fear'. Trans., 'while I have to carry'.

FABLE XXXII.

1. **pereunt**, 'come to grief'; cf. XXII. 1, *perit*.

2. **quidam**, distinguish from *aliquis*.

3. **sibi**, refers to subject of main verb (*petit*), not of *darent*.

7. **fraxinus**. Gender, and why?

8. **Merito caedimur**, 'we deserve to be cut down'; cf. v. 13, *meritò plectimur*.

FABLE XXXIII.

1. **expers**, supply *homo*. Translate **gloriam** as an adject., and **verbis** as object of *iactans*.

2. **Ignotos, notis**. The sense of both words is active ('knowing not', and 'knowing'); cf. XXV. 2, *ignoto loco*.

3, 6. **asello, auritulus**. Diminutives.

6. **auritulus**, 'master long-ears'.

6-8. Notice how vivid is this natural description of a donkey bursting into a sudden bray.

9, 11. **quae, qui.** Resolve.

12. **vocem premere**, 'to stop his braying'.

insolens (adverbially), 'conceitedly (says)'.

13. 'What sort of effect does my voice seem to have?'

14. **Insignis**, 'remarkable'.

15. **animum genusque**, 'your disposition and breed'.

fugissem. Doubly subjunctive. Why?

FABLE XXXIV.

2. **tinctum ... misit**, 'dipped and sent'; cf. III. 13.

misit. The MS. has *immisit*. If this is retained, the word (= scrambled), which properly applies to a number of dogs, is used loosely of one dog.

malefico, supply *cani*.

3. Subject of **esse** is *quod*. Case of **remedium**, and why?

4. **Noli facere.** The negative imperative is seldom *ne fac*, but either *noli facere*, or *ne feceris*.

6. **scierint**, fut. perf.; see II. 9, note.

FABLE XXXV.

4. **opportuno bubili**, 'a handy cow-byre'.

5. **latenti**, supply *cervo ait*.

Quidnam, etc., 'what on earth are you doing?'

6. **ultro**, 'gratuitously'. Connected with *ultra*, 'beyond' (what could be expected of you). *Compellare ultro*, to address a person without being spoken to.

qui = *quippe qui*: hence subjunctive.

10. **excipiunt**, historic present; cf. I. 9, *exterit*. Translate, 'Day gives place to night'.

11. **nec ideo videt**, 'but does not in doing so see him'.

12. **eunt et redeunt**, 'come and go'.

14. **nec ille** = *ipse*. *Ille* is emphatic, 'not even he (whom you would expect to do so)'. **Quidquam** only with negatives.

15. **agere coepit** = *agebat*; cf. XIII. 10, *redire coepit*.

16. **quod.** Take first.

praestiterint, cf. XXVIII. 23.

16. 'Because (said he) they have afforded.' The statement is that of the stag and not of Phaedrus. The verb is subjunctive because it is practically a subordinate sentence in an indirect statement.

adverso tempore, 'in his distress'.

17. **Salvum**, supply *esse*.

18. **ille**, the master. Order is, "sed si ille venerit qui ... habet".

19. **versatur**. Present = a future, as often.

20. **Haec inter**. For order cf. VI. 11, *scopulum super*.

21. **corruptos**, supply *esse*.

24. **Quantum est laboris** (*est* for *sit*), 'how much trouble would it be?'

laboris, why gen.?

singula, 'each detail in turn'.

26. **quem**. Resolve. Why is *quem* accusative?

familia. *not* 'family', but 'household', the larger part of which consisted of *famuli* (slaves).

28. **Dominum**, emphatic. Keep order of Latin.

EXERCISES.

EXERCISE I.

RULE. *When a substantive (or a pronoun) is put beside another substantive, the one explaining or describing the other, and both having the same relation to the rest of the sentence, they agree in case,* e.g.—

Urbs Roma est antiqua:
'*The city* (*of*) *Rome is old*'.
Cogor ferre te, naturae dedecus:
'*I am bound to put up with you, a disgrace to creation*'.

1. The lion, the king of beasts (*bestiae*), was weak with age.
2. He saw the boar, his ancient (*pristinus*) enemy.
3. I am bound to put up with William (*Gulielmus*), a disgrace to the town (*oppidum*).
4. Procas, the king of the Albans, had two sons, Numitor and Amulius.
5. I shall return (*redeo*) to the city of London (*Londinium*) drawing my last breath.
6. The foolish Henry (Henry, a foolish boy) avenged his wrong with a blow.
7. I shall give this to Brutus, the mock of all the boys.
8. They revile me, (who am) king of the Romans.

EXERCISE II.

RULE. *The possessor is put into the genitive case.*

1. The wedding of the thief was well attended.
2. The pools of the frogs are wide.
3. The gardens (*horti*) of Aesop are beautiful (*pulcher*).
4. My father's children raised a shout.
5. The owner (*dominus*) of the lake began to speak.
6. Cicero's brother wished to marry a wife.
7. The horses (*equi*) of the Sun burn up the abodes of men.
8. Tullia's sisters were frightened by the outcry.

EXERCISE III.

RULES. 1. *The ablative indicating the manner in which something happens or is done has an adjective in agreement with it.*

2. *The ablative indicating the cause is used with adjectives, passive participles, and verbs.*

1. The man was driven by thirst.
2. The wolf came with silent (*tacitus*) foot.
3. He died by a cruel death.
4. The lamb said this for fear of the wolf.
5. The wolf was cruel because of his greedy throat.
6. I shall baffle you with my own strength.
7. With great care he made the water muddy.
8. The water runs down with a swift current (*cursus*).
9. Urged on by unjust words, he tears in pieces the lamb.
10. He will do this with his whole strength (*pl.*).

EXERCISE IV.

RULES. 1. *Ablatives of cause and manner, see Ex.* 3.

2. *The instrument with which something is done is put in the ablative.*

3. *The prepositions* cum, *'with', and* ex, *'from', 'out of', govern the ablative.*

1. Our horses (*equi*) were laden with pack-saddles and much barley.
2. Robbers attack (*oppugno*) mules (who are) richest with their burdens.
3. My companions were following me at a quiet pace.
4. His father is conspicuous with his large neck.
5. Henry (*Henricus*) was not hurt by his wound.
6. Because of (*ex*) your deeds (*facta*), *we* know all *your* dishonesty (*improbitas*).
7. With my companion I flew out of the ambush at a very quick pace.
8. They thrust at my companion with their swords.

EXERCISE V.

RULE. *The dative of the remoter object is used with—*

1. Transitive *verbs meaning giving, telling, showing, and promising, which take an accusative as well, as,* Librum tibi dabo, '*I will give you a book*'.

2. Intransitive *verbs meaning pleasing, helping, sparing, appearing, believing, and obeying, as,* placeo tibi, '*I please you*'.

1. I shall trust myself to an upright man.
2. The doves believed the kite.
3. Spare (*parco*, 3rd) me, rogue that I am (say, a dishonest man).
4. Do not give the book to the boy who has deceived his master (see Ex. 19).
5. The Romans having made a treaty, surrendered themselves to the Samnites (*Samnites*) (see Ex. 20).
6. Phidippides pleased the Greeks by his swiftness of foot (say, feet).
7. I will tell you about (*narro*, 1st) the strategy of the pursuer.
8. Good men obey (*pareo*) the magistrate (*magistratus*).

EXERCISE VI.

RULE. *Dative of remoter object is used—*

1. *With transitive and intransitive verbs, see Ex.* 5.

2. *With adjectives implying nearness, fitness, likeness, help, kindness, trust, obedience, or any opposite idea, as,* similis patri, '*like his father*'.

3. *The prepositions* contra, '*against*', in, '*into*', per, '*through*', super, '*upon*', *govern the accusative, and* a, ab, '*from*', *the ablative.*

1. The eagle obeyed the warning of the crow.
2. No one is a match for four men.
3. Give a liberal share of your goods to the poor.

4. The tortoise hid himself in his shell against the eagle.
5. He carried off the prey into his house.
6. He pushed (*insero*) his talons through the body of the hare (*lepus, -oris*, m.).
7. My wicked adviser stood on the rock.
8. Hannibal, (being) no match for the Romans, went away from Italy (*Italia*).

EXERCISE VII.

RULE. *Time at which anything is done, answering the question when, is expressed by the ablative, as,* hieme, '*in winter*'.

1. I will look for you on that very (*ipse*) day.
2. At set (*occasus*, 4th) of sun (*sol*) the wolf begins (*coepi*) to plunder.
3. In the summer (*aestas*) it is well (*bene*) to avoid fevers (*febris*).
4. The next (*proximus*) day he asked me for a peck of wheat.
5. In the winter I shall stay (*maneo*) in the city.
6. At that time (*tempus*) I was looking for you.
7. You will arrange this business at mid-day (*meridies*).
8. Avoid the heat (*calor*) of the sun in the sixth month (*mensis*, m.).

EXERCISE VIII.

RULE. *After a passive verb the person by whom something is done is put in the ablative case with the preposition* a *or* ab.

1. The penalty is paid by the rogue.
2. The reward of wisdom is given by the gods.
3. The wolf was seen by men a few days after.
4. He was condemned by the judge on certain (*certus*) evidence.
5. You will be avoided by the good.
6. Everything was being plundered by the enemy (*hostes*).
7. I was called as witness by my brother.
8. He was led on by his sister.

EXERCISE IX.

RULE. *Place where, answering the question* ubi—

1. *Is usually expressed in the ablative* with *a preposition,* in Britannia est, '*he is in Britain*'.

2. *With the names of towns and small islands by the locative case without a preposition.*

(*α*) *If the noun is of the* 1*st or* 2*nd declension, singular, the locative is the same as the genitive, as,* Romae, '*at Rome*'.

(*β*) *Otherwise it is the same as the ablative, as,* Puteolis (*plur.*), '*at Puteoli*'; Carthagine (*3rd decl.*), '*at Carthage*'.

1. The fox was living (*habito,* 1st) in Gaul (*Gallia*).
2. The crow will sit in a lofty tree.
3. Men like to be praised at Rome.
4. I saw you in Cyprus (*Cyprus,* f.).
5. At Athens (*Athenae*) the Greeks used (*utor*) crafty words (abl.).
6. In his figure and his features Caesar had great dignity (*maiestas*).
7. The Arabs (*Arabes*) often perish in their parched abodes.
8. A bone was sticking in my throat (see Fab. 18. 4).
9. The English (*Britanni*) have a fleet (*classis,* f.) at Malta (*Melita*).
10. There was no finer woman in Carthage.

EXERCISE X.

RULE. *Dative of remoter object*—

1. *See Exx.* 5 *and* 6.

2. *With verbs compounded with the following prepositions:*

ad, ante, ab,
in, inter, de,
sub, super, ob,
con, post, prae.

As, obest mihi, '*he injures me*'; *and the adverbs,*

bene, satis, male.

As, satisfacio tibi, '*I satisfy you*'.

1. This story is suitable for you.
2. A passion for princely wealth fell upon (say, was thrown upon) Caesar.
3. I am paying the penalty to all my friends.
4. A treasure is very dear (*carus*) to its owner (*dominus*).
5. I shall be at the head (*praesum*) of all these things.
6. Forgetful of you I gave my food to the boy.
7. One Roman was equal (*par*) to three Gauls (*Galli*).
8. The passion for wealth is hurtful to most men (*plerique*).
9. He abused my son.
10. You will never satisfy the examiners (*examinator*).

EXERCISE XI.

RULES. 1. *An objective genitive is used with verbal substantives, adjectives, and participles, as,* pueri timor patris, '*the boy's fear of his father*'; famulus amans domini est, '*the servant is fond of his master*'. *A noun is in the objective genitive when it can be changed into an object of a verb supplied from the noun on which the genitive depends, as,* puer patrem timet, famulus amat dominum.

2. *The genitive of quality always has an adjective in agreement, as,* '*a boy of courage*', *not* puer virtutis, *but* puer magnae virtutis

1. We were patient under sorrow (*dolor*).
2. The stag was afraid of (say, had fear of) the lion.
3. The love (*amor*) of dishonesty is in many men.
4. The lion will be greedy (*avidus*) for all the shares.
5. He was a man of fine build (say, body).
6. A man of downright (*summus*) dishonesty took off the prize.
7. The Athenians were men of licentious manners (*dissoluti mores*).
8. Men of valour are greedy for danger.

EXERCISE XII.

RULE. *Verbs and adjectives implying want and fulness, especially* egeo, indigeo, '*want*', impleo, '*fill*' potior, '*get possession of*,' plenus, '*full*', *often take a genitive* (*sometimes an ablative*).

1. I will bring (*fero*) you an urn full of water.
2. I need (*indigeo*) your wisdom.
3. He tried to get possession of the pebbles.
4. Pompey (*Pompeius*) was a man full of talent.
5. You will be in want of money (*pecunia*).
6. The lion got possession of all the booty.
7. The stories of Phaedrus are full of wisdom.
8. He wanted the courage of a lion.

EXERCISE XIII.

RULES. 1. *Dative of remoter object with verbs compounded with certain prepositions, see Ex.* 10.

2. *The reflexive pronoun of the third person,* se, *refers to the subject of the main verb, and its possessive* suus *usually refers to the subject.*

1. Many feathers had fallen down from the peacock.
2. I shall take everything away from that boy.
3. I prefer (*antepono*) a rebuff to disgrace.
4. The boy dressed himself out in another's clothes.
5. (He) who despises his own friends is a fool (say, foolish).
6. He was associating himself with a set of rascals (*nebulo*).
7. Caesar, having experienced this affront, set an example to his soldiers.
8. When his hairs (*capilli*) began to fall from his head, he began to make moan.

EXERCISE XIV.

RULE. *The ablative of separation (the true meaning of the word* ABLATIVE) *is used with* VERBS *meaning to remove, release, deprive, want, etc., with* ADJECTIVES *such as* liber, '*free*', *and* ADVERBS *like* procul, '*far from*'.

1. The mother snatched her child from the danger.
2. We were free from grief.
3. An eagle carried off the cubs from their hole (*caverna*).
4. A mother should live far away from wars (*bellum*).
5. He removed himself from his own (people).
6. I shall take away the feathers from you.
7. Abstain (*abstineo*) from revenge.
8. Free (*libero*, 1st) your children from the slavery (*servitus*, f.) of idleness (*ignavia*).

EXERCISE XV.

RULES. 1. *An ablative of comparison (which is really an ablative of separation) is used with comparative adjectives and adverbs, as,* major est patre, '*he is taller than his father*'.

2. *An indirect question depends on such verbs as ask, know, doubt, etc., and is formed by a dependent interrogative pronoun or particle with a verb in the* SUBJUNCTIVE.

Direct question, Quid est? '*What is it?*'

Indirect question, Rogo quid sit. '*I ask what it is*'.

1. This is lighter than that.
2. The hunters were fiercer than the dogs.
3. You are more unfortunate than Henry.
4. Small horns are often more useful than large (ones).
5. I understand how hampered you were (perf.).
6. He never understood how much grief he caused (*infero*, imperf.) you.
7. You will ask why (*cur*) the stag stood (perf.) still.
8. You know to whom you gave (perf.) the dog.

EXERCISE XVI.

RULE. *The ablative of association is used with verbs and adjectives denoting plenty, fulness (see Ex.* 12), *possession:* abundo, '*abound*', dono, '*present*', praeditus, '*endowed with*', *as,* villa abundat lacte, '*the farm abounds in milk*'.

1. The cat was endowed with great treachery.
2. Hannibal filled the whole (of) Italy with panic (*timor*).
3. The sow stuffed her litter with food.
4. The farm abounds with cats, pigs, and horses.
5. I saw a lofty oak full (*plenus*) of acorns (*glans, glandis*).
6. The boy took (*rapio*) an eagle's nest full of eggs (*ovum*).
7. I shall present the poor man (*pauper*) with his share of the spoil.
8. You will fill your parents (*parentes*) with grief.

EXERCISE XVII.

RULE. *The simple subjunctive expresses a wish, doubt, or exhortation, as,* Amemus parentes, '*let us love our parents*'.

1. May you beware of yourself.
2. Let us prove the folly (*stultitia*) of this thing.
3. Let us love virtue.
4. May you mourn your misfortunes.
5. May a hawk never seize me.
6. Let us kill them while weeping.
7. What am I to say to your brother?
8. Let us laugh at our former (*pristinus*) evils.

EXERCISE XVIII.

RULE. *With all nouns the ablative of price is used with verbs and adjectives of buying and selling, as,* vendidit auro patriam, '*he sold his country for gold*'.

1. He sold his friend's head for a reward.
2. The cure was dear (*carus*) at an as (*as, assis*).
3. I shall buy (*emo*) a slave at a great price (*pretium*).
4. You cannot buy my oath for money.
5. The cure of the state was cheap (*vilis*) at a few lives (*caput*).
6. I bought a crane for a small sum.
7. The flowers (*flos*) are being bought at a very high price.
8. My friend bought an ox for two talents (*talentum*).

EXERCISE XIX.

RULE. *The relative pronoun* (qui, quae, quod) *agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person, but* NOT *in* CASE. *Its case is determined by the construction of its own clause, as,* amo te, mater, quae me amas, '*I love you, mother, who love me*'.

1. He who desires another's (goods) is deserving of (*dignus*) disgrace (*dedecus, -oris*, abl.).
2. The meat which he held in his mouth fell down.
3. He lost the reward he was seeking.
4. There came up a dog whose image he saw in the water.
5. The boy from whom (see Ex. 14) he wished to take the book, called out all his friends.
6. The king whom Jupiter gave was useless.
7. We ought to put up with what (=that which) nature has given us.
8. I now love the Romans whom I once despised.

PART II.

EXERCISE XX.

RULES. 1. *Dative of remoter object, see Ex.* 5. 1.

2. *The ablative absolute is a phrase consisting of a noun in the ablative case and a participle or another noun in agreement with it, and is called absolute because in construction it is independent of the rest of the sentence. It is often a substitute for a subordinate clause*

1. I shall give a share to all.
2. The lion said this to the traveller.
3. He showed (*demonstro*, 1st) us the greediness of the fellow.
4. *Having seen his wife*, he drew back.
5. *After they had divided the ox*, the robber asked for his share.
6. *With me for master* (I being master) there is nothing to fear.
7. *Calling* (*convoco*, 1st) *the boys together*, the monitor told them a tale.
8. *Having asked for his share*, the boy gave it at once (*statim*) to his brother.

N.B.—*Translate the phrases in italics into the ablative absolute.*

EXERCISE XXI.

RULE. *An indirect question is formed by a dependent interrogative pronoun or particle with a verb in the subjunctive, as, direct:* valesne, '*are you well?*' *Indirect:* quaero valeasne, '*I ask if you are well*' (see Ex. 15).

1. I was asked why he had said this.
2. He will ask you why the Romans disputed (perf.) the mastery of the world.
3. We will enquire if their abode is distinct.
4. I do not know how terrible a destruction awaits us.
5. They did not know why he ran (imperf.) away.
6. Let me know (say, make me more certain) when you will (periphrastic future subj.) come.

EXERCISE XXII.

RULES. 1. *Indirect question* (*see Ex.* 21).
2. *Ablative absolute* (*see Ex.* 20).

1. I shall ask my children whether I am taller (*maior*) than my father.
2. The frogs enquired which of the two men was the bigger.
3. Tell me how many (*quot*, indecl.) oxen you have.
4. I do not know (*nescio*) why she was moved to envy (say, touched with envy).
5. He burst his chains (*vinclum*) and escaped.
6. Having seen an ox, the frog wished to imitate its size.
7. When that is done, tell me how many letters (*epistola*) you have written.
8. I shall ask Titus whether (*num*) his father is poor.

EXERCISE XXIII.

RULE. *In an indirect statement* (*after verbs of saying and feeling, etc.*) *principal verbs are changed from the indicative into the infinitive in the same tense, and the subject from nominative into accusative, as,* ego beatus sum, '*I am happy*'; scio me beatum esse, '*I know that I am happy*'.

1. It is said that you are greedy for my spoil (*praeda*).
2. I knew that dogs run while they drink in the river Nile.
3. They denied that their mother was taller than their sister.
4. Titus said that the city would be taken.
5. I was telling (*narro*, 1st) you that the crocodile snapped up the dog.
6. Aesop says that they waste their pains who give advice to the prudent.
7. All do not know that Henry said this.
8. I felt (*sentio*) that I was moved with envy.

EXERCISE XXIV.

RULES. 1. *The relative* (*see Ex.* 19)
2. *Indirect statement* (*see Ex.* 23).

1. He loses credit who has become notorious for deceit.
2. I deny that I have lost the book (which) you are looking for.

3. I believe that Henry stole the horse which he says he did not.
4. This story proves that the verdict of the ape was just.
5. The man, whose opinion this was, went out suddenly (*subito*).
6. The wolf, who had stolen the thing, accused the fox.
7. Aesop, to whom I told the story, told it to his friend.
8. Your friend, whom you mention, does not seem to have pleaded his own case.

EXERCISE XXV.

RULE. (A) *When a verb is transitive, instead of the gerund* (*which is a* NOUN *and* ACTIVE) *the gerundive* (*which is an* ADJECTIVE *and* PASSIVE) *agreeing with the object as an adjective is more often used.*

(i.) *The object is drawn into the case of the gerund.*

(ii.) *The gerund becomes gerundive by agreeing in gender and number with its object, as, gerund:* labor conficiendi opus, '*the toil of finishing the work*'; *gerundive:* labor conficiendi operis'.

N.B.—*Deponent verbs have a gerundive.*

(B) *Genitive or ablative of quality* (*see Ex.* 11).

1. I entrusted my feet to the cobbler to be shod.
2. He had a trick for acquiring a reputation.
3. The king did this in order to (use *causa* and gen.) try him.
4. I had a plan (*consilium*) for calling together an assembly (gen.).
5. A man of wordy tricks (abl.) is useful for (*utilis* and dat.) deceiving the people.
6. Men of the greatest (*summus*) folly are ready for (*aptus ad*) giving him a reward.
7. They made an end of confessing their crimes (*scelus*, n.).
8. This is the time (*tempus*) for drinking the poison.

EXERCISE XXVI.

RULE. *An adverbial clause expressing purpose qualifies like an adverb, and is joined to the principal clause by the conjunction* ut, '*in order that*' *or* ne, '*in order that ... not*': *its verb is in the subjunctive mood. Care must be taken as to the tense of the verb in the subjunctive, as,* do ut des, '*I*

give that you may give'; dedi ut dares, '*I gave that you might give*'.

1. He calls down his dogs that they may drink the water.
2. They came (*venio*) in order to get what they wanted.
3. They came to ask for peace (*pax*).
4. I went away that I might not see their destruction.
5. The king asked for a cup in order to try him.
6. I shall call a meeting that I may publish this.
7. You broke the cup that I might not drink.
8. Aesop wrote his fables to do good.

EXERCISE XXVII.

RULES. 1. *Indirect question* (*see Ex.* 21).
2. *Purpose* (*see Ex.* 26).

1. I shall try whether he can be caught by a trick (*dolus*).
2. The dog asked the thief why he had thrown him bread.
3. The thief replied : "I throw it that you may not bark".
4. He was watching that I might not make gain by his neglect.
5. He became kind in order to find out what my master was doing.
6. I wish to speak to you that you may not be mistaken.
7. I shall speak that his plan may have no (say, be without) effect.
8. Turnus, my friend, asked me why the dog was barking.

EXERCISE XXVIII.

RULE. *In narrative* quum (*when*) *referring to past time is used with the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive.*

1. When Rome was for a long time prosperous.
2. Pisistratus became tyrant when he had seized the citadel.
3. When they began to complain, I told them a story.
4. When the nations (*populus*) were wandering they had licentious manners.
5. Having popped his head out of the pond, he said this.
6. Having insulted the man, they killed (*occido*) him.
7. I laughed when Henry was quietly lying in the mud.
8. When Lycurgus had helped the distressed he suddenly went away.

EXERCISE XXIX.

RULE. *A Latin relative pronoun standing at the beginning of a sentence is often to be translated by a conjunction and a personal or demonstrative pronoun; and conversely an English conjunction and a personal or demonstrative pronoun is to be translated by a relative in Latin.*

1. But he is said to have warned them.
2. And when she had invited the fox to dinner, she punished them.
3. But when he could not taste the food he was angry (*indignor*, 1st dep.).
4. And when this was done, he tortured his guest.
5. And when they had insulted him, they asked for another king.
6. But while (*dum*) he complains, do not help (*adiuvo*, 1st) him.
7. And *if* he can*not* (*nisi*) taste, you will not serve up the soup.
8. But if he see this he will punish you.

EXERCISE XXX.

RULE. *The verb in a clause (substantival) depending on a verb of commanding or entreating is in the subjunctive, introduced if positive by* ut, *if negative by* ne.

This clause is strictly a final clause.

1. I warn you to avoid these pitfalls.
2. The dogs asked his neighbour to give him a short time.
3. He commands (*impero*, 1st) me to go away from the place.
4. And in order that I may leave it, it is required (*postulor*, 1st) that I go to Rome.
5. Who ordered him to demand this?
6. I think I will ask Henry to give me (some) puppies.
7. You exhorted me to ask for longer time.
8. And when I had gained it, I used it well.

EXERCISE XXXI.

RULES. 1. *Purpose* (*see Ex.* 26).
2. *Use of gerundive* (*see Ex.* 25).

1. Run away that you may not be caught.
2. In changing a name we do not change our natures (*mores*).
3. The toil of carrying the panniers wearies (*fatigo*, 1st) the ass.
4. We did this for the sake of (*causa* and gen.) frightening the citizens.
5. No time (*spatium*) was given for (*ad* with acc.) putting on the panniers.
6. An opportunity (*occasio*) was given to the dog for (gen.) putting her litter in the kennel.
7. Aesop was clever at (*aptus ad*) telling stories.
8. I ask you to carry my burden (*onus*) because (*quod*) you are the cause of my carrying it.

EXERCISE XXXII.

RULE. *Indirect request* (*see Ex.* 30).

1. A certain man asked me to give him a book.
2. I demand of my friend that he give no help to my enemies.
3. Caesar exhorted his soldiers to cut down the largest trees.
4. The wild olive asked (*peto*) the trees to defend (*defendo*) it from harm (*ab iniuria*).
5. The general will demand that they follow the allegiance (*fides*, 5th) of the Roman people.
6. I exhort you to accept this service.

EXERCISE XXXIII.

RULES. 1. *Adverbial clauses expressing* CONDITION *are joined to the principal by* si *or* nisi, *and*

(α) *If the condition relates to an actual fact, the* indicative *is used.*

(β) *If to what is only imaginary, the* subjunctive.

2. *Adverbial clauses expressing* CONSEQUENCE *are joined by* ut *and* ut non (NOT ne) *to the principal, and their verbs are in the* subjunctive. *In the principal clause there is generally an* INTENSIVE *word like* sic, ita, tam, *etc., as a warning that a consequence is coming.*

1. If you are devoid of courage, you are a laughing-stock to all.
2. If you were to deceive (pres. subj.) me, I should wish to die.
3. If the ass had not frightened the animals, the lion would not have caught them.
4. The effect of my voice is so remarkable that all went away at once.
5. His shout is so strange that all the animals fear him.
6. He boasted of his courage so much that he was a terror (dat.) to his foes.
7. If I had known your courage I would have gone to the war with you for companion.
8. He was so tired that he ordered me to go away.

EXERCISE XXXIV.

RULES. 1. *See Ex.* 23.

2. Amor patris, '*the father feels love*' : *subjective.* Amor patris, '(*I*) *love* (*my*) *father*' : *objective* (*see Ex.* 13).

1. He said (that) I had sent a loaf to the woman.
2. I hear poison is a remedy for many diseases (*morbus*).
3. It is pleasant to know that there is a reward for courage.
4. Say that you were attracted by the prosperity of Henry.
5. The successes of fools fascinate the bad.
6. Our soldiers had no cures for their wounds.
7. Many are led on by love of success.
8. Do you not (*nonne*) know that dogs are made mad by the heat (*calor*) of the sun?

EXERCISE XXXV.

RULES. 1. *Accusative and infinitive.*
2. *Partitive genitive* (*see Note* on 9. 7).

1. The steward ordered the stag to be killed.
2. Many stories tell us (*narro*, 1st) that Romulus founded (*condo*, 3rd) the city of Rome.
3. All the boys wished the master to be safe.
4. I saw that my oxen had been roused from their stalls.
5. How much trouble was it to thank (say, give thanks to) your father!
6. In a careful (*diligens*) master there is little idleness (*ignavia*).
7. There were not enough (*satis*) hunters.
8. My son said there were few hares.

USE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Caution. Do not be misled by supposing that subjunctives must always be translated by what are called the *signs* of the subjunctive, *may*, *might*, *should*, etc. In the majority of cases the subjunctive must be translated by the corresponding tense of the indicative: *e.g.*, Nemo dubitat quin *sit* justum, No one doubts that it *is* just (not *may be*); Interrogavit uter major *esset*, She asked which of the two *was* greater; Quum *bibisset*, When he *had drunk*.

1. **Hortative**: *ostendamus*, XVII. 2.
2. **Purpose**:
   - (α) After **ut**: *penderet*, X. 6; *carperent*, *eriperet*, XIV. 4. 11; *opprimat*, XVI. 10; *daret*, XX. 10; *possent*, XXVI. 4; *fugeret*, XXXV. 2.
   - (β) After **ne**: *libeat*, XIII. 1; *rapiantur*, XXIII. 4; *latrem*, *faciam*, XXVII. 6. 8; *veniat*, XXVIII. 31; *possent*, XXXI. 6; *devorent*, XXXIV. 5.
   - (γ) After the **relative**: *praestem*, V. 9; *vescatur*, VI. 13; *compesceret*, XXVIII. 12.
   - (δ) After **dum**: *posset*, XXX. 7.
3. **Time.** **Quum** with a past tense. (Sometimes the reason of the principal is implied in the subordinate clause): *iaceret*, I. 4; *vellet*, II. 3; *fugissent*, *vitassent*, V. 3. 4; *abdidisset*,

posset, VI. 5. 6; *peteret*, VIII. 2; *vellet*, IX. 4; *cepissent*, XI. 5; *videret*, XII. 3; *bibisset*, XV. 3; *haereret*, XVIII. 4; *flagitaret*, XVIII. 10; *decertarent*, *degerent*, XXI. 5. 6; *coepisset*, XXIII. 5; *perorâssent*, XXIV. 7; *coepisset*, *venditaret*, *iaceret*, XXV. 2. 3. 5; *misisset*, XXVII. 3; *florerent*, *flerent*, *coepissent*, *iaceret*, *inquinâssent*, XXVIII. 1. 6. 8. 16. 21; *revocâsset*, *lamberet*, XXIX. 7. 10; *rogasset*, XXX. 3.

Priusquam (expressing what was prevented): *contingerent*, XXVI. 6.

Dum: *ferret*, XIX. 2 (this is irregular).

4. **Indirect question**: *sit*, VI. 9; *polleat*, XII. 6; *concinnet*, XVI. 25; *diceret*, XXI. 4; *esset*, *esset*, XXII. 5. 8; *posset*, XXVII. 4; *serviam*, XXXI. 10.

5. **Indirect command**; *illidat*, VI. 12; *vitemus*, XXX. 2; *terreret*, *exciperet*, XXXIII. 5. 6.

6. **Indirect petition**: *importaret*, XIV. 6; *extraherent*, XVIII. 6; *succurrat*, XXVIII. 28; *deponeret*, XXX. 4; *darent*, XXXII. 3.

7. **Condition**:
   After **dum**: *portem*, XXXI. 10.
   After **si**; *haberes*, *foret*, IX. 8; *fuisses*, *voluisses*, *expertus esses*, *sentiret*, XIII. 13. 14. 15. 16; *darem*, *soleres*, XX. 3; *facerem*, *scirem*, XXIII. 8. 9; *nôssem*, *fugissem*, XXXIII. 14. 15.

8. **Consequence**: after the **relative**; *contempseris*, XV. 1; *timeas*, XX. 7; *potuerit*, XXIX. 6; *vellet*, XXXII. 7; *cucurreris*, *commiseris*, XXXV. 6. 7.

9. **Cause**: after the **relative**; *abstuleris*, *postules*, XVIII. 12.

10. **Subordinate to a subordinate**; *peteret*, VIII. 2; *esset*, XXVIII. 23; *praestiterint*, XXXV. 16.

VOCABULARIES.

ABBREVIATIONS.

abl., ablative.	*gov.*, governing.	*plur.*, plural.
adj., adjective.	*indecl.*, indeclinable.	*prep.*, preposition.
adv., adverb.	*indef.*, indefinite.	*pron.*, pronoun.
comm., common gender.	*interrog.*, interrogative.	*reflex.*, reflexive.
conj., conjunction.	*m.*, masculine.	*semi-dep.*, semi-deponent.
defect., defective.	*n.*, neuter.	*sing.*, singular.
dem., demonstrative.	*num.*, numeral.	*subj.*, subjunctive.
dep., deponent.	*part.*, participle.	*subst.*, substantive.
desid., desiderative.	*pass.*, passive.	*v. intrans.*, verb intransitive.
f., feminine.	*perf.*, perfect.	
freq., frequentative.	*pers.*, personal.	*v. trans.*, verb transitive.

N.B.—1. The figures placed after *v. intrans.*, *v. trans.*, etc. indicate the conjugation of the verb.
2. A dot separates the parts of a compound.

1.

qui.cumque, quae.cumque, quod.cumque, *pron. rel.*, whoever.

a.mitto, misi, missum, mittere, *v. a.* 3, I lose.

dignı-tas, tatis, *f.*, greatness, dignity.

pris.tĭn-us, a, um, *adj.*, former, old, ancient.

i.gnāv-us, a, um, *adj.*, cowardly. *As subst.*, a coward.

etiam, *conj.*, even.

iōc-us, i, *m.*, jest, joke.

est, *3rd pers. sing. ind. pres. of* sum, fui, esse, *v. n.*, I am.

in, *prep. gov. abl.*, in.

cas-us, us, *m.*, misfortune, mishap.

grăv-is, e, *adj.*, severe, serious.

de.ficio, feci, fectum, ficere, *v. a.* 3. Defectus, *past. part. pass.*, weakened, worn out.

ann-us, i, *m.*, year.

et, *conj.*, and.

de.sert-us, a, um, *perf. part. pass.* desero, serui, sertum, serere, *v. a.* 3, forsaken, deserted.

vis, *plur.* vires, *f.*, strength.

le-o, onis, *m.*, lion.

cum, *conj.*, when.

iac-eo, ui, itum, ere, *v. n.* 2, I lie ill.

spīrīt-us, us, *m.*, breath.

ex.trem-us, a, um, *adj.*, latest, last.

traho, traxi, tractum, trahere, *v. a.* 3, I draw.

ap-er, ri, *m.*, wild boar.

fulmine-us, a, um, *adj.*, murderous, destructive.

ad, *prep. gov. acc.*, to.

is, ea, id, *pron. dem.*, he, she, it.

vĕn-io, vēni, ventum, vĕnire, *v. n.* 4, I come.

den-s, tis, *m.*, tooth, tusk.

vindic-o, *v. a.* 1, I avenge.

ict-us, us, *m.*, thrust.

vet-us, eris, *adj.*, old, ancient.
in.juri-a, ae, *f.*, wrong, violence.
in.fest-us, a, um, *adj.*, hostile.
taur-us, i, *m.*, bull.
mox, *adv.*, soon.
con.fŏdio, confōdi, confossum, confodere, *v. a.* 3, I gore.
corn-u, us, *n.*, horn.
hostīl-is, e, *adj.*, hostile.
corp-us, ŏris, *n.*, body.
asĭn-us, i, *m.*, ass.
ut, *conj.*, when.
vĭdeo, vīdi, vīsum, vĭdēre, *v. a.* 2, I see, perceive.
fĕr-us, a, um, *adj.*, wild. *As subst.*, wild beast.
im.pune, *adv.*, with impunity.
laedo, laesi, laesum, laedere, *v. a.* 3, I hurt, injure.
calx, calcis, *f.*, heel.
fron-s, tis, *f.*, forehead, brow.
ex.tĕro, trivi, trītum, terere, *v. a.* 3, I dash to pieces.
at, *conj.*, but.
ille, illa, illud, *pron. dem.*, he she, it.
ex.spir-o, *v. n.* 1, I die, expire.
fort-is, e, *adj.*, brave, courageous.
in.digne, *adv.*, with indignation.
fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a.* 3, put up with, tolerate.
ego, gen. mei, dat. mihi, *pron. pers.*, I.
in.sult-o, *v. n.* 1, revile, abuse, insult.
tu, gen. tui, dat. tibi, acc. te, *pron. pers.*, you.
natur-a, ae, f., nature, creation.
dē.dĕc-us, oris, *n.*, disgrace, shame.
quod, *conj.*, because.
co.go, coegi, coactum, cogere, *v. a.* 3, I force, compel.
certe, *adv.*, surely, certainly.
bis, *adv* , twice.
mŏrior, mortuus sum, mŏri, *v. dep.* 3, I die.

2.

vīcīn-us, a, um, *adj.*, neighbouring.
fur, furis, *m.*, thief.
celeb-er, ris, re, *adj.*, much talked of, crowded.
nupti-ae, arum, *f. plur.*, marriage.
Aesop-us, i, *m.*, Aesop.
con.tinuo, *adv.*, immediately.
narr-o, *v. a.* 1, I relate.
in.cīpio, cepi, ceptum, cipere, *v. a.* 3, I begin.
ux-or, oris, *f.*, wife.
quondam, *adv.*, once upon a time.
Sol, is, *m.*, Sun.
volo, volui, velle, *v. irreg.*, I wish.
dūco, duxi, ductum, ducere, *v. a.* 3, marry.
clām-or, oris, *m.*, shout.
rān-a, ae, f., frog.
tollo, sustuli, sublatum, tollere, *v. a.* 3, I raise.
sīd-us, eris, *n.*, star.
con.vīci-um, i, *n.*, outcry.
per.mŏveo, mōvi, motum, movere, *v. a.* 2, I vex, annoy, disturb.
quaero, quaesivi, quaesitum, quaerere, *v. a.* 3, I seek, enquire.
Iupiter, Jovis, *m.*, Jupiter.
caus-a, ae, *f.*, reason, cause.
quĕrel-a, ae, *f.*, complaint.
qui-dam, quae-, quod-, *pron. indef.*, a certain.
tum, *adv.*, then.
stagn-um, i, *m.*, pool, pond.
in.col-a, ae, *c.*, inhabitant.
nunc, *adv.*, now.
in.quam, *v. def.*, I say.

omn-is, e, *adj.*, all.
un-us, a, um, *gen.* unius, *dat.* uni, *adj.*, alone.
ex-ūro, ussi, ustum, urere, *v. a.* 3, I dry up.
lăc-us, us, *m.*, lake, pool.
-que, *conj.*, and.
mĭser, a, um, *adj.*, wretched.
ārid-us, a, um, *adj.*, dry, parched up.
sēd-es, is, *f.*, dwelling-place, abode.
e.mŏrior, *v. dep.* 3, I perish utterly.
Quis-nam, quae-, quod-, *pron. interrog.*, Who pray?
fŭtūr-us, a, um, *fut. part.* sum.
si, *conj.*, if.
cre-o, *v. a.* 1, I create, become father of.
lĭber-i, orum, *m. plur.*, children.

3.

riv-us, i, *m.*, stream, brook.
īdem, eadem, ĭdem, *pron. dem.*, the same.
lup-us, i, *m.*, wolf.
agn-us, i, *m.*, lamb.
sit-is, is, *f.*, thirst.
com.pello, puli, pulsum, pellere, *v. a.* 3, I force.
superior, *adj.*, *comp. of* superus, higher up.
sto, steti, statum, stare, *v. n.* 1, I stand.
longe, *adv.*, by far, much.
inferior, *adj.*, *comp. of* inferus, lower down.
tunc, *adv.*, then.
fauc-es, ium, *f. plur.* (abl. sing. only in poets), throat.
im.prŏb-us, a, um, *adj.*, wicked, bad, greedy.
latr-o, onis, *m.*, robber.
in.cit-o, *v. a.* 1, I spur on, incite.
iurgi-um, i, *n.*, quarrel, dispute.

in.fero, tuli, illatum, ferre, *v. a.* 3, I produce, advance.
cur, *adv.*, why?
turbulent-us, a, um, *adj.*, troubled, muddy.
facio, feci, factum, facere, *v. a.* 3, I make.
aqu-a, ae, *f.*, water.
ist-e, a, ud, *pron. dem.*, this, that (of yours).
bib-o, i, itum, ere, *v. a.* 3, I drink.
lani-ger, a, um, *adj.*, wool-bearing, fleecy.
contra, *adv.*, in reply.
time-o (no supine), *v. n.* 2, I fear.
qui, *adv.*, how?
possum, potui, posse, *v. irreg.*, I am able.
quaeso, *v. def.*, I pray, prithee.
qui, quae, quod, *pron. rel.*, who, which.
quĕror, questus sum, queri, *v. dep.* 3, I complain of.
a, ab, *prep. gov. abl.*, from.
de.curro, curri, cursum, currere, *v. n.* 3, I run down.
me-us, a, um, *pron. possess.*, my, mine.
haust-us, us, *m.*, draught.
liquor, is, *m.*, clear water.
re.pello, puli, pulsum, pellere, *v. a.* 3, I drive back.
verit-as, atis, *f.*, truth.
ante, *prep. gov. acc.*, before.
hic, haec, hoc, *pron. demonst.*, this.
sex, *adj. num. indecl.*, six.
mens-is, is, *m.*, month.
male.dico, dixi, dictum, dicere, *v. n.* 3, *with dat.*, I abuse, slander.
re.spond-eo, i, sponsum, ere, *v. a.* 2, I answer, reply.
e.quidem, *adv.*, indeed, truly.

nascor, natus sum, nasci, *v. dep.* 3, I am born.
non, *adv.*, not.
pat-er, ris, *m.*, father.
hercule, *adv.*, by Hercules.
tu-us, a, um, *pron adj.*, thine, your.
atque, *conj.*, and.
ita, *adv.*, thus, so.
cor.ripio, ripui, reptum, ripere, *v. a.* 3, I seize violently.
lacer-o, *v. a.* 1, I tear, mangle.
iniust-us, a, um, *adj.*, unjust, wrongful.
nex, necis, *f.*, death.
propter, *prep. gov. acc.*, for, for sake of.
scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, *v. a.* 3, I write.
hom-o, inis, *c.*, man, person.
fabul-a, ae, *f.*, story.
fingo, finxi, fictum, fingere, *v. a.* 3, feign, pretend.
in.nocen-s, tis, *adj.*, harmless.
op.primo, pressi, pressum, primere, *v. a.* 3, oppress, do violence to.

4.

mul-us, i, *m.*, mule.
grav-o, *v. a.* 1, I load, burden.
sarcin-a, ae, *f.*, package, *plur.* baggage.
eo, ivi, itum, ire, *v. n.*, I go.
duo, duae, duo, *adj. num. plur.*, two.
fisc-us, i, *m.*, basket.
cum, *prep. gov. abl.*, with.
pecuni-a, ae, *f.*, money.
alter, a, um, *adj.*, one (of two).
tum-eo, ui, *no sup.*, ere, *v. n.* 2, I swell.
mult-us, a, um, *adj.*, much.
sacc-us, i, *m.*, sack.
horde-um, i, *n.*, barley.
on-us, eris, *n.*, burden.
div-es, itis, *adj.*, rich.
cels-us, a, um, *adj.*, high, lofty.
cerv.ix, icis, *f.*, neck.
e.min-eo, ui, *no sup.*, ere, *v. n.* 2, I am conspicuous.
clar-us, a, um, *adj.*, clear, loud.
coll-um, i, *n.*, neck.
iact-o, *v. a.* 1, I toss.
tintinnabul-um, i, *n.*, bell.
com-es, itis, *c.*, companion.
quiet-us, a, um, *adj.*, quiet, calm.
sequor, secutus sum, sequi, *v. dep.* 3, I follow.
placid-us, a, um, *adj.*, gentle, calm.
grad-us, us, *m.*, step, pace.
subito, *adv.*, suddenly.
e, ex, *prep. gov. abl.*, out of, from.
in.sidi-ae, arum, *f.*, ambush.
ad.vol-o, *v. n.* 1, I spring upon.
inter, *prep. gov. acc.*, in midst of.
caed-es, is, *f.*, slaughter.
ferr-um, i, *n.*, sword.
trusit-o, *v. a.* 1, I thrust at.
di.ripio, ripui, reptum, ripere, *v. a.* 3, I spoil, plunder.
numm-us, i, *m.*, money.
neg.ligo, lexi, lectum, ligere, *v. a.* 3, I overlook, neglect.
vil-is, e, *adj.*, poor, paltry.
spoli-o, *v. a.* 1, I plunder.
igitur, *adv.*, therefore.
fleo, flevi, fletum, flere, *v. a.* 2, mourn, weep over.
su-us, a, um, *pron. adj.*, his own.
con.temno, tempsi, temptum, temnere, *v. a.* 3, I despise.
gaudeo, gavisus sum, gaudere, *v. semi-dep.* 2, I rejoice.
nam, *conj.*, for.
nihil, *n. indecl.*, nothing.
nec, *conj.*, and ... not.
vuln-us, eris, *n.*, wound.

argument-um, i, *n.*, argument, proof.
tut-us, a, um, *adj.*, safe.
tenuit-as, atis, *f.*, poverty, low estate.
magn-us, a, um, *adj.*, great.
periclūm, i, *n.*, danger (periculum).
op-es, um, *f.*, wealth.
ob.noxi-us, a, um, *adj.*, liable to, subject to (not connected with *nocco*, but *necto*).

5.

se, *pron. reflex.*, himself, herself, themselves.
com.mitto, misi, missum, mittere, *v. a.* 3, I entrust.
tut-or, atus sum, ari, *v. dep.* 1, I protect, defend.
auxīl-ium, ii, *n.*, help, aid.
dum, *conj.*, while.
re.quiro, quīsīvi, quīsītum, quīrere, *v. a.* 3, I seek after, look for.
exĭt-ĭum, ii, *n.*, destruction, ruin.
in.vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, venire, *v. a.* 4, I find, meet with.
columb-a, ae, *f.*, dove, pigeon.
saepe, *adv.*, often.
quum, *conj.*, when.
fŭg-io, fūgi, fŭgitum, fŭgere, *v. n. and a.* 3, I flee from, shun, escape.
milvi-us, i, *m.*, a kite (bird of prey).
cĕlĕrit-as, ātis, *f.*, speed, swiftness.
penn-a, ae, *f.*, feather.
vīt-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I avoid, shun.
consili-um, i, *n.*, plan, design.
rapt-or, oris, *m.*, robber, plunderer.
verto, verti, versum, vertere, *v. a.* 3, I turn.
fallaci-a, ae, *f.*, stratagem, deceit, trickery.
gĕn-us, eris, *n.*, race, stock, kind.
in.erm-is, e, *adj.*, without arms, defenceless.
tāl-is, e, *adj. demonst.*, of such a kind, such.
de.cīpio, cēpi, ceptum, cīpere, *v. a.* 3, I beguile, deceive, cheat.
dŏl-us, i. *m.*, deceit, trick.
qua.re, *adv.*, why?
sollicit-us, a, um, *adj.*, troubled, anxious.
potius, *comp. adv.*, preferably, rather.
aev-um, i, *n.*, lifetime, life.
dūco, duxi, ductum, ducere, *v. a.* 3, I lead, pass, spend.
quam, *conj.*, than.
rex, rēgis, *m.*, king.
me, *acc. sing. of* ego, me.
īco, ici, ictum, icere, *v. a.* 3, I strike (of a treaty), make, form.
foed-us, eris, *n.*, league, treaty, compact.
vos, *acc. plur. of* tu (thou).
prae.sto, stīti, stītum, and stātum, stāre, *v. a.* 1 (*with double acc.*), make, render.
crē-do, didi, dĭtum, dĕre, *v. n.* 3, I trust, have confidence in.
tra-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, *v. a.* 3, I give up, surrender.
sese, *reduplicated form of* se.
regn-um, i, *n.*, dominion, sovereignty.
ad.ipiscor, adeptus sum, adipisci, *v. dep.* 3, I obtain, acquire, get.
coepi (and coeptus sum), coepisse, *v. def. n.*, I began, *or* begin.
vescor (no perfect), vesci, *v. dep.* 3, I feed upon, eat.

singŭl-us, a, um, *adj.*, one by one, in turn.
exerc-eo, ui, itum, ēre, *v. a.* 2, I practise, exercise.
imperi-um, i, *n.*, authority, command, rule.
saev-us, a, um, *adj.*, cruel, fierce.
ungu-is, is, *m.*, claw, talon.
de, *prep. gov. abl.*, out of, from.
rĕlīqu-us, a, um, *adj.*, remaining, left behind.
mĕrĭto, *adv.*, justly, deservedly.
plecto, plectere, *v. a.* 3, I strike, punish (with blows).

6.

contra, *prep. gov. acc.*, against.
pŏt-ens, entis, *adj.*, mighty, powerful, influential.
nēmo, (*gen.* nullīus), no one, nobody.
munīt-us, a, um, *adj.* (munio), protected, defended.
satis, *adv.*, enough.
vēro, *adv.*, in truth, certainly.
ac.cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, *v. n.* 3, I come up, approach.
consilia-tor, toris, *m.*, counsellor.
mălĕ.fic-us, a, um, evil-doing, hurtful, mischievous.
vis, *f.*, violence.
nĕquĭti-a, ae, *f.*, wickedness, villainy, roguery.
quis.quis, *pron. indef.*, whoever, whatever.
op.pugno, pugnavi, pugnatum, pugnare, *v. a.* 1, I fight against, assail.
ru-o, i, tum, ĕre, *v. n.* 3, I go to ruin, perish.
aquil-a, ae, *f.*, eagle.
in, *prep. gov. acc.*, into.
sublīm-is, e, *adj.*, high, lofty; *as subst.*, the air, heaven.
testū-do, dĭnis, *f.*, tortoise.
ab.do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, *v. a.* 3, I remove, conceal, hide.
cornĕ-us, a, um, *adj.*, horny, made of horn.
dŏm-us, ūs, *f.*, house, abode.
ull-us, a, um (*gen.* ullīus, *dat.* ullī), *adj.*, anyone, any.
pact-um, i, *n.*, manner, way, means.
con.do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, I conceal, hide.
per, *prep. gov. acc.*, through.
aur-a, ae, *f.*, air.
corn-ix, īcis, *f.*, crow.
propter, *adv.*, near, hard by.
vŏl-o, avi, atum, āre, *v. n.* 1, I fly.
opīm-us, a, um, *adj.*, splendid, sumptuous.
sāne, *adv.*, truly, of a truth.
praed-a, ae, *f.*, prey (taken in the chase), game, quarry.
răp-io, ui, tum, ĕre, *v. a.* 3, I carry off, seize.
sed, *conj.*, but, yet.
nīsi, *conj.*, if not, unless, except.
monstr-o, avi, atum, āre, *v. a.* 1, I show, point out.
nequiquam, *adv.*, in vain, to no purpose.
lass-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I make weary, tire.
pond-us, ĕris, *n.*, weight.
pro.mitto, mīsi, missum, mittere, *v. a.* 3, I promise.
par-s, tis, *f.*, part, share.
suādeo, suāsi, suasum, suādēre, *v. a.* 3, I advise, recommend.
ut, *conj.*, in order that, to the end that.
scopul-us, i, *m.*, rock, cliff, crag.
super, *prep. gov. acc.*, upon, on.
alt-us, a, um, *adj.*, lofty.

astr-um, i, *n.*, star.
dur-us, a, um, *adj.*, hard.
il.lĭdo, līsi, līsum, lidere, *v. a.* 3, I dash, strike upon or against.
cort-ex, ĭcis, *f.*, shell.
com.minu-o, i, tum, ere, I break to pieces.
făcĭle, *adv.*, easily, without trouble.
cĭb-us, i, *m.*, food.
in.duco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, *v. a.* 3, I persuade, prevail upon.
verb-um, i, *n.*, word.
mŏnit-um, i, *n.* (moneo), advice, admonition.
pār-eo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, *v. n.* 2, I obey.
sĭmul, *adv.*, at the same time.
măgistr-a, ae, *f.*, instructress.
large, *adv.*, abundantly, generously.
dī.vĭdo, vīsi, vīsum, vĭdere, *v. a.* 3, apportion, divide out.
(dap-s), is, *f.*, feast, banquet.
sīc, *adv.*, in this manner, so.
mūn-us, ĕris, *n.*, gift, bounty.
impar, is, *adj.*, unequal.
oc.cĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum, cĭdere, *v. n.* 3, I am lost, ruined, destroyed.
trist-is, e, *adj.*, sad, melancholy.

7.

fraudat-or, oris, *m.*, deceiver, cheat.
ad.voc-o, avi, atum, āre, *v. a.* 1, I summon, convoke, assemble.
spondeo, spŏpondi, sponsum, spondēre, *v. n.* 2, I become bail or surety.
res, rĕi, *f.*, affair, matter, business.
ex.pĕd-io, ivi, itum, ire, *v. a.* 4, I settle, arrange.
măl-um, i, *n.*, calamity, misfortune.
expedit, *v. impers.*, it is profitable, advantageous.
ŏv-is, is, *f.*, sheep.
rŏg-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I ask (*with two accus., one of person and other of thing*).
cerv-us, i, *m.*, stag.
mŏdi-us, i, *m.*, modius (a Roman measure, about a *peck*).
trĭtĭc-um, i, *n.*, wheat.
spons-or, oris, *m.*, bail, security.
prae.mĕtuo, mĕtŭi, mĕtūtum, mĕtŭere, *v. a.* 3, I fear beforehand.
ab.eo, ivi, itum, ire, *v. n.*, I go away, depart.
semper, *adv.*, always, ever.
as.suesco, suēvi, suētum, suescere, *v. n.* 3, I become accustomed.
con.spect-us, ūs, *m.*, sight, view.
vēl-ox, ocis, *adj.*, swift, fleet, rapid.
im.pĕt-us, ūs, *m.*, vehemence, violence.
ŭbi, *adv. interrog.*, where? in what place?
dĭ-es, ēi, *m.*, day.
ad.vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, *v. n.* 4, I arrive, come up.

8.

sŏl-eo, ĭtus sum, ēre, *v. semidep.* 2, I am wont.
mend-ax, ācis, *adj.*, lying, false.
lŭ-o, i, itum or tum, lŭĕre, *v. a.* 3, I pay, suffer.
poen-a, ae, *f.*, compensation, punishment, penalty.
călumniat-or, oris, *m.*, perverter of law, detractor, trickster.

pĕt-o, ivi, ītum, ĕre, *v. a.* 3, I demand, ask.
căn-is, is, *c.*, dog.
com.mŏd-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I lend.
pān-is, is, *m.*, bread, loaf.
con.tendo, tendi, tentum, tendere, *v. a.* 3, I assert, or maintain energetically.
cīt-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I summon, call.
test-is, is, *c.*, witness.
mŏdo, *adv.*, only, merely.
dēb-eo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, *v. a.* 2, I owe.
dīco, dixi, dictum, dicĕre, *v. a.* 3, I speak, say.
vērum, *adv.*, but.
af.firm-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I assert, maintain.
dĕcem, *num. adj.*, ten.
damn-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I condemn.
fals-us, a, um, *adj.*, false.
testimōni-um, i, *n.*, witness, evidence.
sol-vo, vi, ūtum, vĕre, *v. a.* 3, I pay.
post, *prep. gov. acc.*, after.
pauc-us, a, um, *adj.*, few.
bi-dens, dentis, *f.*, sheep.
in, *prep. gov. abl.*, in.
fŏve-a, ae, *f.*, pit.
prō.spicio, spexi, spectum, spĭcere, *v. a.* 3, I observe, descry.
merc-es, ēdis, f., wages, reward.
frau-s, dis, *f.*, deceit.
do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, *v. a.* 1, I give.

9.

laud-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I praise, commend.
sub.dŏl-us, a, um, *adj.*, rather crafty, cunning.
sēr-us, a, um, *adj.*, late.
turp-is, e, *adj.*, shameful, dishonourable.
poenitenti-a, ae, *f.*, repentance.
fĕnestr-a, ae, *f.*, window.
corv-us, i, *m.*, raven.
căse-us, i, *m.*, cheese.
cŏm.ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, ĕdere, *v. a.* 3, I eat up, devour, consume (cŏmēsse = comedisse).
re.sideo, sēdi, sidēre, *v n.* 2, I settle, perch.
arb-or, ŏris, *f.*, tree.
vulp-es, is, *f.*, fox.
deinde (*here two syllables*), afterwards, after that.
lŏqu-or, utus, i, *v. dep.* 3, I speak, say.
nĭt-or, ōris, *m.*, lustre, splendour.
quant-us, a, um, *adj.*, how much, how great.
dĕc-or, ōris, *m.*, elegance, beauty.
vult-us, ūs, *m.*, features, face, looks.
gĕro, gessi, gestum, gĕrĕre, *v. a.* 3, I bear, carry.
vox, vōcis, *f.*, voice.
hăb-eo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, *v. a.* 2, I have.
null-us, a, um (*gen.* nullīus, *dat.* nullī), *adj.*, not any, none, no.
pri-or, us, *comp. adj.*, superior, more excellent.
āl-es, ĭtis, *c.*, bird.
foret, *from* sum (*imp. subj.*).
stult-us, a, um, *adj.*, foolish, silly.
os.tendo, ostendi, ostensum, ostendĕre, *v. a.* 3, I exhibit, display.
os, oris, *n.*, mouth.
cĕlĕrĭter, *adv.*, quickly.
dol.os-us, a, um, *adj.*, cunning, artful.

avid-us, a, um, *adj.*, greedy.
dēmum, *adv.*, at last.
in.gĕm-o, ui, ĭtum, ĕre, *v. n.* 3, I groan, mourn, lament.
stŭp-or, oris, *m.*, dulness, stupidity.
prŏb-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I prove, show.
in.gĕni-um, i. *n.*, ability, talent, genius.
quantum, *adv.*, how much.
văl-eo, ui, itum, ēre, *v. n.* 2, I have force, prevail.
virt-us, ūtis, *f.*, worth, excellence.
prae.valeo, I am more powerful.
săpienti-a, ae, *f.*, prudence, discretion.

10.

ăvar-us, a, um, *adj.*, covetous, greedy.
con.vĕni-ens, entis, *adj.*, suitable, appropriate.
hŭmĭl-is, e, *adj.*, lowly, poor, humble.
natus, *from* nascor, born.
dici, *from* dicor, to be called.
lŏcŭ.plē-s, tis, *adj.*, rich, wealthy.
stŭd-eo, ui, ēre, *v. n.* 2, I am eager, desirous.
hūmān-us, a, um, *adj.*, human.
ef.fodio, fodi, fossum, fŏdĕre, *v. a.* 3. I scratch up.
os, ossis, *n.*, bone (*contrast* os, oris, Vocab. 9).
thēsaur-us, i, *m.*, treasure.
vĭŏl-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I profane, desecrate.
quia, *conj.*, because.
Mān-es, ium, *m. plur.*, ghosts of the dead, gods of the lower world. *v. Note.*
dĕ-us, i, *m.*, god.
in.iĭcio, iēci, iectum, iĭcĕre, *v. a.* 3 (with *acc.* of thing and *dat.* of person), I inspire one with, I infuse into one.
diviti-ae, arum, *f. plur.*, riches, wealth.
cŭpīdĭt-as, atis, *f.*, desire, eagerness.
sanct-us, a, um, *adj.*, sacred, holy.
rĕlĭgī-o, onis, *f.*, religion.
pendo, pependi, pensum, pendĕre, *v. a.* 3, I pay, suffer.
ĭtă.que, *conj.*, and so.
aur-um, i, *n.*, gold.
custōd-io, īvi, ītum, īre, *v. a.* 4, I guard, watch over.
oblīviscor, oblītus, oblivisci, *v. dep.* 3, I forget.
făm-es, is, *f.*, hunger.
con.sumo, sumpsi, sumptum, sūmĕre, *v. a.* 3, I destroy, waste away.
vultŭrī-us, i, *m.*, vulture.
fertur (*pass. of* fero), is reported.
iăc-eo, I lie ill, sick.
con.cŭpisco, cŭpīvī, cupītum, cŭpiscere, *v. a.* 3, I covet, set my heart on.
rēgāl-is, e, *adj.*, regal, princely.
trĭ.vĭ-um, i, *n.*, cross road, highway.
con.cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpere, *v. a.* 3, I conceive, bear children.
ē.dŭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* 1, I bring up, rear.
sterc-us, ŏris, *n.*, dung.

11.

nunquam, *adv.*, never.
fĭdēl-is, e, *adj.*, trustworthy.
sŏcĭĕt-as, atis, *f.*, fellowship, partnership.
test-or, atus, āri, *v. dep.* 1, I prove, demonstrate.

fābell-a, ae, *f.*, short fable, little story.
prōpŏsĭt-um, i, *n.*, statement, assertion.
vacc-a, ae, *f.*, cow.
căpell-a, ae, *f.* (*dim. of* capra), little she-goat.
pătĭ-ens, entis, enduring, patient.
sŏcĭ-us, i, *m.*, partner, comrade.
salt-us, ūs, *m.*, forest-pasture, woodland.
vast-us, a, um, *adj.*, huge, enormous.
prīm-us, a, um, *sup. adj.*, first.
tollo, I carry off.
nōmĭn-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I name.
sĕcund-us, a, um, *adj.*, second.
trĭb-uo, ui, ūtum, ŭĕre, *v. a.* 3, I assign, allot.
plus, *comp. adv.*, more.
tertĭ-us, a, um, *adj.*, third.
af-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, *v. a.* 3, I treat *or* use (well or ill).
quis, qua, quid, *pron. indef.*, anyone, anybody.
quart-us, a, um, *adj.*
tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum, tangĕre, *v. a.* 3, I touch, lay hands on.
tot-us, a, um, *adj.* (*gen.* totīus, *dat.* totī), the whole, entire.
sol-us, a, um, *adj.* (*gen.* solĭus, *dat.* solī), alone, only.
im.probĭt-as, ātis, f., impudence, effrontery.
au.fĕro, abstŭli, ablātum, auferre, *v. a.* 3, I carry off.

12.

urn-a, ae, *f.*, water-pot, water-jar.
sĭt-io, īvi, īre, *v. n.* 4, I am thirsty.
sēmĭ.plēn-us, a, um, *adj.*, half full.
cōn-or, atus sum, āri, *v. dep.* 1, I try, attempt.
ē.verto, verti, versum, vertĕre, I overturn, upset.
calc.ŭl-us, i, *m.* (*dim. of* calx), pebble.
mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, *v. a.* 3, I let fall, drop.
multĭtūd-o, ĭnis, *f.*, a great number.
por.rĭgo, rexi, rectum, rĭgere, *v. a.* 3, I make to rise, raise.
sursum, *adv.*, up, upwards.
sătĭ-o, avi, atum, āre, *v. a.* 1, I satisfy.
poll-eo, ui, ēre, *v. n.* 2, I prevail, avail.

13.

nē, *conj.*, in order that not, lest.
glori-or, atus sum, ari, *v. dep. a.*, I boast, pride myself.
lĭb-et, uit, ēre, *v. impers.* 2, it is pleasing, agreeable.
ălĭēn-us, a, um, *adj.*, belonging to another, another's.
hăbĭt-us, ūs, *m.*, station of life.
vīt-a, ae, *f.*, life.
dēg-o, i, ĕre, *v. a.* 3, I pass, spend, live.
exempl-um, i, *n.*, example, instance.
pro-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dere, *v. a.* 3, I relate, record.
ĭnān-is, e, *adj.*, vain, empty, foolish.
grāc.ŭl-us, i, *m.*, jackdaw.
sŭperbĭ-a, ae, *f.*, pride, arrogance.
pāv-o, onis, *m.*, peacock.
dē.cĭdo, cĭdi, cidere, *v. n.* 3, I fall down from, fall off.
ex.orn-o, avi, atum, āre, *v. a.* 1, I adorn, decorate.
form.os-us, a, um, *adj.*, beautiful, handsome.

im.misceo, miscŭi, mistum and mixtum, miscēre, *v. a.* 2, I intermix, mix up, associate.
grex, grĕgis, *m.*, flock, herd.
im.pŭd-ens, entis, *adj.*, shameless.
ē.rīpio, ripui, reptum, ripĕre, *v. a.* 3, I tear away.
ăv-is, is, *f.*, bird.
fŭg-o, avi, atum, āre, *v. a.* 1, I make to fly, drive away.
rostr-um, i, *n.*, bill, beak.
măle, *adv.*, badly.
mulc-o, avi, atum, āre, *v. a.* 1, I maltreat, handle roughly.
rĕd-eo, īvi, ĭtum, redīre, *v. n.*, I return.
moer-eo, ēre, *v. n.* 2, I am sad, grieve.
prŏprī-us, a, um, *adj.*, one's own, *i.e.* his, her, its own.
sus.tĭneo, tĭnui, tentum, tinēre, *v. a.* 2, I endure, suffer.
not-a, ae, *f.*, reproach, disgrace.
prĭus, *comp. adv.*, before.
de.spĭcio, spexi, spectum, spĭcĕre, *v. a.* 3, I disdain, despise.
content-us, a, um, *adj.*, contented, content.
nost-er, ra, rum, *pron. poss.*, our, ours.
pătior, passus sum, păti, *v. dep.* 3, I put up with, submit to, endure.
ex-pĕrior, pertus sum, perīri, *v. dep.* 4, I experience, prove or know by experience.
contŭmēli-a, ae, *f.*, insult, affront.
re.puls-a, ae, *f.*, rebuff, repulse.
sentĭo, sensi, sensum, sentīre, *v. a.* 4, I feel, perceive.
călămit-as, ātis, *f.*, misfortune, disaster.

14.

quam.vis, *adv.*, however.
dēbeo, I ought, am bound to.
mĕtuo, mĕtui, mĕtūtum, mĕtŭĕre, *v. a.* 3, I fear, dread, am afraid of.
vindict-a, ae, *f.*, revenge, vengeance.
dŏcĭl-is, e, *adj.*, that can be taught, teachable.
păt-eo, ui, ēre, *v. n.* 2, I lie open, stand open.
sollertĭ-a, ae, *f.*, cleverness, shrewdness.
vulpin-us, a, um, *adj.*, of a fox.
cătŭl-us, i, *m.*, cub.
nīd-us, i, *m.*, nest.
pull-us, i, *m.*, young one.
esc-a, ae, *f.*, food.
carp-o, si, tum, ĕre, *v. a.* 3, I devour, pick, pluck.
per.sequ-or, ūtus, i, *v. dep.* 3, I follow up, continue to follow.
māt-er, ris, *f.*, mother (*here* vixen).
ōr-o, avi, atum, āre, *v. a.* 1, I beg, entreat.
tant-us, a, um, *adj.*, so great.
luct-us, ūs, *m.*, sorrow, grief.
im.port-o, avi, atum, āre, *v. a.* 1, I cause, occasion.
quĭppe, *adv.*, of course, indeed.
ipse, ipsa, ipsum (*gen.* ipsīus, *dat.* ipsī), *pron. dem.*, the very, itself.
lŏc-us, i, *m.*, place, position.
ār-a, ae, *f.*, altar.
ardeo, arsi, arsum, ardēre, *v. n.* 2, I am on fire, burn.
fax, făcis, *f.*, torch.
flamm-a, ae, *f.*, flame.
circum.do, dĭdi, dătum, dăre, *v. a.* 1, I surround, encircle.
host-is, is, *c.*, enemy, foe.
dŏl-or, oris, *m.*, pain, anguish.
damn-um, i, *n.*, loss, harm.

misceo, miscuī, mixtum, miscēre, *v. a.* 2, I mingle, mix
sanguis, sanguĭnis, *m.*, blood, family, stock.
mor-s, tis, *f.*, death.
incŏlŭm-is, e, *adj.*, safe, sound.
nāt-us, ī, *m.*, child, young one.
supplex, supplĭcis, *adj.*, submissive.

15.

ūtĭl-is, e, *adj.*, useful, profitable.
ex.sĕro, sĕrui, sertum, sĕrĕre, *v. a.* 3, I show, declare.
narrātĭ-o, onis, *f.*, narrative.
fon-s, tis, *m.*, spring, fountain.
rē.sisto, stĭti, sistere, *v. n.* 3, I stand still.
effĭgi-es, ei, *f.*, likeness, image.
ĭbi, *adv.*, there.
ram.os-us, a, um, *adj.*, branching.
mīr-or, atus sum, ari, *v. dep.* 1, I wonder at.
cr-us, uris, *n.*, leg.
nimi-us, a, um, *adj.*, too great, excessive.
tĕnŭĭ-tas, tatis, *f.*, thinness, slenderness.
vĭtŭpĕr-o, avi, atum, āre, *v. a.* 1, I find fault with, blame.
vēn-ans, antis, *m.*, hunter (*pres. part. of* vēnor).
con.terr-eo, ui, itum, ēre, *v. a.* 2, I alarm, frighten greatly.
camp-us, i, *m.*, plain, field.
curs-us, ūs, *m.*, running, flight.
ē.lū-do, si, sum, dĕre, *v. a.* 3, baffle.
silv-a, ae, *f.*, wood, forest.
ex.cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, *v. a.* 3, I receive.
fer-us, i, *m.*, wild animal.
rĕ-tĭneo, tinui, tentum, tinēre, *v. a.* 2, I hold back.
im.pĕd-io, ivi, ītum, īre, *v. a.* 4, I hinder, detain, keep in check.
mors-us, ūs, *m.*, bite.
ē.do, didi, dĭtum, dĕre, *v. a.* 3, I utter.
in.fēl-ix, īcis, *adj.*, miserable, unlucky.
intel-ligo, lexi, lectum, lĭgere, *v. a.* 3, I perceive, understand.
quam, *adv.*, how.

16.

querc-us, ūs, *f.*, oak.
fēl-is (es), is, *f.*, cat.
căvern-a, ae, *f.*, hole.
nanciscor, nactus sum, nanciscī, *v. dep.* 3, I get, obtain, find.
mĕdĭ-us, a, um, *adj.*, middle.
părĭo, pĕpĕri, partum, parĕre, *v. a.* 3, I bring forth, bear.
sus, sŭis, *c.*, hog; *here f.*, sow.
nĕmŏri.cult-rix, rīcis, *f.*, an inhabitant of the woods, wild.
fēt-us, ūs, *m.*, farrow, litter.
īm-us, a, um, *adj.* (*superl. of* inferus, low), lowest.
pōno, pōsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, *v. a.* 3, I put, set, lay.
fort.ŭĭt-us, a, um, *adj.*, casual, accidental.
con.tŭberni-um, i, *n.*, dwelling together.
scĕlest-us, a, um, *adj.*, wicked, villainous.
mălĭti-a, ae, *f.*, ill-will, ill-feeling.
scando, scandi, scansum, scandere, *v. n.* 3, I climb.
vŏlŭcr-is, is, *f.*, bird.
pernĭci-es, ei, *f.*, ruin, destruction.
aio, *v. defect.*, I speak, say.
păr-o, avī, atum, āre, *v. a.* 1, I make ready, prepare.

fors.an, *adv.*, perhaps.
fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, fŏdĕre, *v. a.* 3, I dig up.
terr-a, ae, *f.*, ground, soil.
quod, *conj.*, whereas.
quŏtĭdiē, *adv.*, daily, every day.
in.sīdi.ōs-us, a, um, *adj.*, cunning, artful.
plan-um, i, *n.*, level ground.
prō.gĕ̄ni-es, ei, *f.*, offspring.
op.prĭmo, I seize suddenly.
terr-or, oris, *m.*, alarm, fright.
of.fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, *v. a.* 3, I spread over.
per.turb-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I disturb, confound, embarrass.
sens-us, ūs, *m.*, understanding, thoughts.
dē.rep-o, si, tum, ĕre, *v. n.* 3, I crawl down.
cŭbīl-e, is, *n.*, den, lair.
sēt.os-us, a, um, *adj.*, bristly.
sĭmul, *conj.* (=simulac), as soon as.
ex-eo, īvi, ĭtum, ire, *v. n.*, I go out.
pasco, pāvi, pastum, pascĕre, *v. n.* 3, I feed.
tĕn-er, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, tender, young.
porcell-us, i, *m.* (*dim.*), little pig.
tĭm-or, oris, *m.*, fear, dread.
post.quam, *conj.*, when, as soon as.
com.pleo, plēvi, plētum, plēre, *v. a.* 2, I fill full.
căv-um, i, *n.*, hole.
inde, *adv.*, thence, from that place.
ē-vag-or, atus sum, āri, *v. dep.* 1, I wander out.
noctu, *adv.*, by night.
sus.pendo, pendi, pensum, pendĕre, *v. a.* 3, I suspend.
pēs, pĕdis, *m.*, foot.
ŭbi, *conj.*, when.
rĕ.pleo, *v. a.* 2, I fill full.
prōl-es, is, *f.*, offspring, young.
păv-or, oris, *m.*, dread, alarm.
sĭmŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* 1, I feign, pretend.
pro.spicio, spexi, spectum, spĭcĕre, I look out.
rŭĭn-a, ae, *f.*, downfall.
rām-us, i, *m.*, branch, bough.
dē-sĭdeo, sēdi, sĭdēre, *v. n.* 2, I sit idle.
răpīn-a, ae, *f.*, robbery, pillage.
prōd-eo, īvi, ītum, īre, *v. n.*, I go out.
fŏras, *adv.*, out of doors, forth.
quid, *adv.*, why?
in.ĕdi-a, ae. *f.*, fasting.
larg-us, a, um, *adj.*, abundant, bountiful.
praeb-eo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, *v. a.* 2, I furnish, supply.
bĭ.lingu-is, e, *adj.*, double-tongued, hypocritical.
con.cinn-o, avi, atum, āre, *v. a.* 1, I occasion, produce.
dŏc.ŭment-um, i, *n.*, proof, instance.
crēdŭlit-as, ātis, *f.*, credulity.

17.

căveo, cāvi, cautum, căvēre, *v. n.* 2, I take heed, am cautious.
ăli-us, a, um, *adj.*, other, another.
vers-us, ūs. *m.*, verse, line.
flēt-us, ūs, *m.*, lamentation.
lĕp-us, ŏris, *m.*, hare.
ob.iurg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* 1, I scold, rebuke.
pas-ser, sĕris, *m.*, sparrow.
pernīcit-as, atis, *f.*, speed, swiftness.
nōt-us, a, um, *adj.*, known.

cess-o, avi, atum, are, *v. n.* 1, I delay, loiter.
accĭpĭt-er, ris, *m.*, hawk.
nĕc.ŏpin-us, a, um, *adj.*, unsuspecting, careless.
quest-us, ūs, *m.*, complaint.
vān-us, a, um, *adj.*, fruitless, idle, vain.
clāmĭt-o, avi, atum, are, *v. n.* 1, I cry out, aloud.
inter.fĭcio, fēci, fectum, fícere, I kill, slay.
sēmĭ.anim-us, a, um, *adj.*, half-dead.
eu, *interj.*, see! behold!
sōlāti-um, i, *n.*, comfort, solace.
mŏdo, *adv.*, just now, lately.
sē.cur-us, a, um, *adj.*, safe, free from danger.
ir.rīdeo, risi, rīsum, ridēre, *v. a.* 2, I mock, jeer at.
sĭmĭl-is, e, *adj.*, like.
quĕrēl-a, ae, *f.*, complaint, lamentation.
fāt-um, i, *n.*, lot, fate.
dē.plōr-o, avi, atum, āre, *v. a.* 1, I lament, weep bitterly over.

18.

prĕti-um, i, *n.*, reward, wages.
mĕrĭt-um, i, *n.*, service.
dēsīder-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I long for, earnestly wish for.
pecc-o, avi, atum, are, *v. n.* 1, I make a mistake, err.
prīmum, *adv.*, in the first place.
quŏniam, *adv.*, since, because.
in.dign-us, a, um, *adj.*, undeserving, unworthy.
ad.iŭv-o, iūvi, iūtum, are, *v. a.* 1, I aid, help.
iam, *adv.*, at this time, now.
dē.vŏr-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I swallow.
fauce, *abl. sing. of* fauces. (Vocab. 3.)
haereo, haesi, haesum, haerēre, *v. n.* 2, I stick fast.
vinco, vīci, victum, vincĕre, *v. a.* 3, I conquer, overcome.
il.lĭcio, lexi, lectum, lĭcĕre, *v. a.* 3, I entice.
ex.trăho, traxi, tractum, trahĕre, *v. a.* 3, I draw out.
tandem, *adv.*, at last.
per.suādeo, suāsi, suāsum, suadēre, *v. a.* 2, I induce, persuade.
ius.iūrand-um, i, *n.*, oath.
grŭ-is, is (also gru-s, is), *f.*, crane.
gŭl-a, ae, f., throat.
crēdo, I entrust.
long.ĭtud-o, inis, *f.*, length.
pĕrĭcŭl.os-us, a, um, *adj.*, dangerous, hazardous.
mĕdĭcīn-a, ae, *f.*, remedy, cure.
pro, *prep. gov. abl.*, on account of, in return for.
pango, pepĭgi, pactum, pangĕre, *v. a.* 3, I fix, settle, agree upon.
flāgit-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I demand eagerly.
praemi-um, i, *n.*, recompense.
in.grāt-us, a, um, *adj.*, thankless, ungrateful.
căp-ut, ĭtis, *n.*, head.
postŭl-o, avi, atum, āre, *v. a.* 1, I demand.

19.

ap.pĕto, petīvi, petītum, pĕtĕre, *v. a.* 3, I strive after, try to obtain.
flūm-en, ĭnis, *n.*, river, stream.
căr-o, nis, *f.*, flesh, meat.
năt-o, avi, atum, are, *v. n.* 1, I swim.
lymph-a, ae, *f.*, water.
spĕcŭl-um, i. *n.*, mirror.

sĭmŭlacr-um, i, *n.*, shadow, reflection, likeness.
pŭt-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I think, suppose.
avĭdĭt-as, ātis, *f.*, covetousness, greed.
tĕn-eo, ui, tum, ēre, *v. a.* 2, I hold, keep.
dē.mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, *v. a.* 3, I let fall.
ădeo, *adv.*, besides, moreover.
at.tingo, tĭgi, tactum, tingĕre, *v. a.* 3, I lay hold of, seize upon

20.

iŭvenc-us, i, *m.*, young bullock, steer.
dē-iĭcio, iēci, iectum, iĭcĕre, *v. a.* 3.
praedāt-or, oris, *m.*, robber.
inter.vĕnio, vēni, ventum, venīre, *v. n.* 4, I come up, arrive.
sŭ-mo, mpsi, mptum, mĕre, *v. a.* 3, I lay hold of, appropriate.
rĕ.icio, I drive away.
forte, *adv.* (*abl. of* fors, chance), by chance.
in.noxi-us, a, um, *adj.*, harmless.
vĭāt-or, ōris, *m.*, traveller.
dē-dūco, duxi, ductum, ducĕre, *v. a.* 3, I bring, or conduct down to a place.
rĕ.fĕro, tuli, lātum, ferre, *v. a. irreg.*, I draw back.
retro, *adv.*, backwards.
mŏdesti-a, ae, *f.*, moderation.
audac.ter, *adv.*, boldly.
terg-us, ŏris, *n.*, carcase.
access-us, ūs, *m.*, approach.
ē.grĕgi-us, a, um, *adj.*, excellent.
pro.rsus, *adv.*, entirely, altogether.
lauda.bil-is, e, *adj.*, praiseworthy.
paup-er, ĕris, *adj.*, poor, needy.
pŭd-or, ōris, *m.*, modest, sense of shame.

21.

lăbōr-o, avi, atum, are, *v. n.* 1, I am in distress or difficulty.
dis.sĭdeo, sēdi, sessum, sĭdēre, *v. n.* 2, I disagree, am at variance.
pal-us, ūdis, *f.*, marsh, swamp.
pugn-a, ae, *f.*, fight, battle.
in.tu-eor, ĭtus sum, ēri, *v. dep.* 2, I look upon, behold.
heu, *interj.*, alas! oh!
in.sto, stĭti, stĭtum, stāre, *v. n.* 1, I threaten, impend.
inter.rŏg-o, avi, atum, āre, *v. a.* 1, I ask, question.
princĭp.at-us, ūs, *m.*, sovereignty, rule.
dē.cert-o, avi, ātum, āre, *v. n.* 1, I contend earnestly, fight stoutly.
bos, bŏvis, *c.* ox.
stăt-io, onis, *f.*, abode, dwelling-place.
sēpărāt-us, a, um, *adj.*, distinct.
ac, *same as* atque (Vocab. 3).
dĭvers-us, a, um, *adj.*, unlike, different.
pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, *v. a.* 3, I drive away, thrust out.
nĕm-us, ŏris, *n.*, wood pastures, grove.
prŏ.fŭgio, I fly for refuge.
sēcrēt-us, a, um, *adj.*, remote, solitary.
lăt.ĭbŭl-um, i, *n.*, covert, lair.
prō.culc-o, avi, atum, āre, *v. a.* 1, I trample upon.
ob.tĕro, trīvi, trītum, tĕrĕre, *v. a.* 3, I bruise, crush.

caput, life.
fŭr-or, ōris, *m.*, rage, madness.
per.tĭneo, tĭnui, tentum, tinēre, *v. n.* 2, I have reference to, concern.

22.

in.ops, ĭnŏpis, *adj.*, weak.
ĭmĭt-or, atus sum, ari, *v. dep.* 1, I copy, imitate.
pĕr-eo, I perish, am ruined.
prāt-um, i, *n.*, meadow.
con.spĭcio, I see, behold.
tango, tetigi, tactum, tangere, *v. a.* 3, I move, excite.
invĭdi-a, ae, *f.*, jealousy, envy.
magn.ĭtūd-o, ĭnis, *f.*, greatness, bulk.
rūg.os-us, a, um, *adj.*, wrinkled.
in.fl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* 1, I puff out, make to swell.
pell-is, is, *f.*, skin.
an, *conj.*, whether.
lāt-us, a, um, *adj.*, wide.
nĕg-o, avi, atum, āre, *v. n.* 1, I say no.
rursus, *adv.*, again.
in.tendo, tendi, tensum, tendĕre, *v. a.* 3, I stretch out.
cŭt-is, is, *f.*, skin.
mājor (*comp.* magnus), greater.
nĭs-us, ūs, *m.*, effort, striving.
mŏd-us, i, *m.*, way, manner.
nŏvi.ssĭmē, *sup. adv.*, lastly, finally.
in.dign-or, atus sum, āri, *v. dep.* 1, I chafe, fret, am indignant.
vălĭdius, *comp. adv.*, more strongly, violently.
rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, *v. a.* 3, I burst.

23.

consĭli-um, i, *n.*, advice.
prāv-us, a, um, *adj.*, crooked, distorted, wrong.
caut-us, a, um, *adj.*, wary, prudent.
per.do, perdĭdi, perdĭtum, perdĕre, *v. a.* 3, I lose.
ŏpĕr-a, ae, *f.*, pains, labour.
dē-rīdeo, risi, risum, ridēre, *v. a.* 2, I laugh at, ridicule.
turp.ĭter, *adv.*, disgracefully.
curro, cŭcurri, cursum, currĕre, *v. n.* 3, I run.
Nīl-us, i, *m.*, the Nile (river of Africa, which runs through Egypt and falls into the Mediterranean Sea).
corcŏdīl-us, i, *m.*, crocodile.
trā.do, I relate, narrate.
quam.lĭbet, *adv.*, as you like.
lamb-o, ī, ĭtum, ĕre, *v. a.* 3, I lap.
ōtĭ-um, i, *n.*, leisure, ease.
pōt-o, avi, atum, āre, *v. a.* 1.
lēn.ĭter, *adv.*, calmly, quietly.
nōlo, nōlui, nolle, *v. irreg.*, I do not wish.
vĕr-eor, itus sum, ēri, *v. dep.* 2, I fear, dread.
mēhercŭle, *interj.*, by Hercules, to be sure.
scio, scīvi, scītum, scīre, *v. a.* 4, I know.
cŭp.ĭd-us, a, um, *adj.*, eager, desirous.

24.

sĕmel, *adv.*, once.
in.nōtesco, nōtui, nōtescĕre, *v. n.* 3, I become well known.
ĕtĭam.si, *conj.*, although, even if.
vēr-us, a, um, *adj.*, true.
fĭd-es, ei, *f.*, credit, faith.
at.test-or, atus sum, āri, *v. dep.* 1, I bear witness to, corroborate.
brĕv-is, e, *adj.*, short.
arg-ŭo, ui, ūtum, ĕre, *v. a.* 3, I charge, accuse.

furt-um, i, *n.*, theft.
crīm-en, inis, *n.*, charge, accusation.
culp-a, ae, *f.*, crime, fault.
proxĭm-us, a, um, *sup. adj.*, privy to, connected with.
jūd-ex, ĭcis, *c.*, judge.
sīmĭ-us, i, *m.*, ape.
ŭter.que, ŭtra.que, ŭtrum.que, *adj.*, both.
caus-a, ae, *f.*, case, suit.
pĕr.ōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* 1, I conclude, bring to an end.
sent.enti-a, ae, *f.*, decision, judgment.
vĭdeor, visus sum, vĭdēri, *v. n.* 2 (*pass.* of video), I appear.
crēdo, I believe, think.
sur.rĭpio, rīpui, reptum, rīpĕre, *v. a.* 3, I pilfer, steal.
pulchre, *adv.*, speciously.

25.

sūt-or, oris, *m.*, cobbler.
ĭn.ŏpi-a, ae, *f.*, want, need.
dē.perd-o, ĭdi, itum, ĕre, *v. a.* 3, I ruin entirely, destroy utterly.
i.gnōt-us, a, um, *adj.*, unacquainted with, not knowing.
vend.it-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, *freq.*, I offer for sale.
antĭ.dōt-um, i., *n.*, a remedy, antidote.
nō.m-en, ĭnis, *n.*, name.
verb.ōs-us, a, um, *adj.*, wordy.
ac.quīro, quīsīvī, quīsītum, quīrĕre, *v. a.* 3, I get, obtain, win.
fām-a, ae, *f.*, renown, notoriety.
strōph-a, ae, *f.*, trick, artifice.
hic, *adv.*, hereupon.
con.fĭcio, I weaken, waste.
ex.pĕrior, I put to the test, prove.
gratiā, *adv.* (*abl. of* grāti-a, ae), for the sake of.
scўph-us, i, *m.*, cup, goblet.
po-sco, pŏposci, poscĕre, *v. a.* 3, I ask for.
fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, *v. a.* 3, I pour out.
dein = deinde (Vocab. 9).
sĭmŭl-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I pretend, counterfeit.
toxĭc-um, i, *n.*, poison.
con.fĭteor, fessus sum, fĭtēri, *v. dep.* 2, I own, acknowledge.
mĕdĭc-us, a, um, *adj.*, healing.
pr.ūd.enti-a, ae, *f.*, knowledge.
vulg-us, i, *m. and n.*, populace, crowd.
nōbĭl-is, e, *adj.*, well-known, famous.
con.ci-o, onis, *f.*, assembly, meeting.
dē.menti-a, ae, *f.*, folly, madness.
dŭb.it-o, avi, atum, are, *v. n.* 1, I hesitate.
calce-o, avi, atum, are, *v. n.* 1, I shoe, furnish with shoes.
vēre, *adv.*, truly.
stultiti-a, ae, *f.*, folly.
quaest-us, ūs, *m.*, gain, profit.
im.pŭdenti-a, ae, *f.*, shamelessness, roguery.

26.

ef.fect-us, ūs, *m.*, performance, execution.
căr-eo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, *v. n.* 2, I fail in, want, am without.
mort.āl-is, e, *adj.*, subject to death, human.
dē.vŏco, I entice, bring down.
cŏri-um, i, *n.*, skin, hide.
dē.prĭmo, pressi, pressum, prĭmĕre, *v. a.* 3, I sink deep.
com.esse (Vocab. 9).
ē.bĭbo, I drink up, drain.
con.tingo, tĭgi, tactum, tingĕre, *v. a.* 3, I reach, arrive at.

27.

rĕpente, *adv.*, suddenly.
lĭberal-is, e, *adj.*, generous, bountiful.
grāt-us, a, um, *adj.*, pleasing, acceptable.
pĕrīt-us, a, um, *adj.*, experienced, wary, prudent.
ir.rĭt-us, a, um, *adj.*, useless, vain.
tendo, tĕtendi, tensum, tendĕre, *v. a.* 3, I stretch out, lay.
noct.urn-us, a, um, *adj.*, at night.
ob.jĭcio, I throw towards.
tent-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, *intens.*, I try, put to the test.
heus, *interj.*, ho there! holloa!
lingu-a, ae, *f.*, tongue.
prae.clū-do, si, sum, dĕre, *v. a.* 3, I hinder, stop.
lātr-o, avi, atum, āre, *v. n.* 1, I bark.
dŏmĭn-us, i, *m.*, master.
multum, *adv.*, greatly, much.
fallo, fĕfelli, falsum, fallĕre, *v. a.* 3, I deceive.
nam.que, *conj.*, for.
sŭbĭt-us, a, um, *adj.*, sudden.
iŭbeo, iussi, iussum, iubēre, *v. a.* 2, I bid, order.
bĕnignĭt-as, ātis, *f.*, kindness, liberality.
vĭgĭl-o, avi, atum, are, *v. n.* 1, I am watchful, keep awake.
lūcr-um, i, *n.*, gain, profit.

28.

Athēn-ae, arum, *f. plur.*, Athens (*v. Note*).
flōr-eo, ui, ēre, *v. n.* 2, I am prosperous.
aequ-us, a, um, *adj.*, fair, just.
lex, lēgis, *f.*, law, statute.
prŏc-ax, ācis, *adj.*, insolent, wanton.
lĭbert-as, atis, *f.*, freedom.
cīvĭt-as, atis, *f.*, state.
frēn-um, i, *n.*, curb, restraint.
solvo, I let loose, unloose.
lĭc.enti-a, ae, *f.*, disorder, unruliness.
hinc, *adv.*, from this cause.
con.spīrāt-us, a, um (*past participle of* conspiro), having entered into a conspiracy or agreement.
fact-io, ionis, *f.*, political party, rival party.
par-s, tis, *f.*, faction, side.
arx, arcis, *f.*, citadel, (*at Athens*) the Acropolis.
tўrann-us, i, *m.*, despot, absolute ruler.
oc.cŭp-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I lay hold of, seize.
Pisistrāt-us, i, *m.*, Pisistratus (*v. Note*).
serv.ĭt-ūs, ūtis, *f.*, slavery.
Attĭc-us, i, *m.*, man of Attica.
crūdēl-is, e, *adj.*, cruel.
in.suēt-us, a, um, *adj.*, unused to.
văg-or, atus sum, ari, *v. dep.* 1, I wander about, roam.
līb-er, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, free.
dis.sŏlūt-us, a, um, *adj.*, licentious.
mōs, mōris, *m.*, *plur.* mōres, conduct, behaviour.
compe-sco, scui, scĕre, *v. a.* 3, I check, curb, restrain.
rīdeo, risi, rīsum, rīdēre, *v. n.* 2, I laugh.
tĭgill-um, i, *n.*, little log.
vād-um, i, *n.*, shallow, swamp.
mōt-us, ūs, *m.*, motion.
sŏn-us, i, *m.*, noise, splash.
păvīd-us, a, um, *adj.*, timid.
mer-go, si, sum, gĕre, *v. a.* 3, I plunge *or* dip in.
lĭm-us, i, *m.*, mud, slime.
dĭūtius, *comp. adv.*, for a long time.

tăcĭte, *adv.*, silently.
prō-fero, tŭli, latum, ferre, *v. a.* 3, I put out.
ex.plōr-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I spy out, reconnoitre.
cunct-us, a, um, *adj.*, all.
ē-vŏco, I call out.
pōno, I lay aside.
certāt.im, *adv.*, eagerly, in rivalry.
ad.năt-o, avi, atum, are, *v. n.* 1, I swim up.
lign-um, i, *n.*, log.
suprā, *prep. gov. acc.*, on the top of.
turb-a, ae, *f.*, crowd.
pĕtŭl-ans, antis, *adj.*, saucy, wanton.
in.sĭlio, sĭlui, sultum, sĭlire, *v. n.* 4, I leap upon.
in.quĭn-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I pollute, defile, befoul.
ĭn.ūtĭl-is, e, *adj.*, useless.
hȳdr-us, i, *m.*, water-snake.
asp-er, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, fierce, cruel.
fŭgĭt-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1 *intens.*, I fly away from, try to escape.
in-ers, ertis, *adj.*, indolent, sluggish.
mĕt-us, ūs, *m.*, fear.
furtim, *adv.*, secretly.
Mercŭri-us, i, *m.*, Mercury (*v. Note*).
mandāt-um, i, *n.*, charge, message.
af.flict-us, a, um (*perf. partic. pass. of* af.fligo), miserable, distressed.
suc.curro, curri (and cŭcurri), cursum, currĕre, *v. n.* 3, I help, relieve, assist.
per-fero, I bear to the end, continue to undergo.
quŏque, *conj.*, also, too.
cīv-is, is, *c.*, citizen.

(M 36)

29.

nŏc-eo, ui, itum, ēre, *v. n.* 2, I harm, hurt, injure.
laedo, *no obj.* (*v. Note*), I hurt.
mult-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I punish, fine.
ius, iūris, *n.*, law.
ad.mŏn-eo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, *v. a.* 2, I suggest.
coen-a, ae, *f.*, supper.
cĭcōni-a, ae, *f.*, stork.
prĭor, first.
invīt-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I ask, bid *as a guest.*
pătĭn-a, ae, *f.*, shallow basin.
līquĭd-us, a, um, *adj.*, fluid, liquid.
sorbĭtĭ-o, ōnis, *f.*, *broth.*
gust-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I taste.
ēs.ūr-io, ivi, ītum, īre, *v. n.* 4 *desid.*, I desire to eat, am hungry.
rĕ.vŏc-o, I invite in return.
in.tĕro, trīvi, tritum, tĕrĕre, *v. a.* 3, I rub or crumble into.
plēn-us, a, um, *adj.*, filled with, full of.
lăgēn-a, ae, *f.*, long-necked bottle, flagon.
in.sĕr-o, ui, tum, ĕre, *v. a.* 3, I thrust in.
torqueo, torsi, tortum, torquēre, *v. a.* 2, I torment, torture.
con.vīv-a, ae, *m.*, guest.
pĕrĕgrīn-us, a, um, *adj.*, foreign, wandering, of passage.
ac.cipio, I learn, hear.
aequus, *adj.*, calm, tranquil.
anim-us, i, *m.*, mind.

30.

blandĭti-a, ae, *f.*, flattery.
sub.ĭcio, I annex, place below.
mŏn-eo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, *v. a.* 2, I advise, warn.

partŭr-io, īvi, ītum, īre, *v. n.* 4 *desid.*, I desire to bring forth, am in travail.
fēt-us, ūs, *m.*, litter.
tŭgŭri-um, i, *n.*, hutch, kennel.
dē-pono, I bear, bring forth.
im.petr-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I gain a request, obtain.
rĕ-posco, poscĕre, *v. a.* 3, I demand back.
prĕc-es, um, *f. nom. plur.*, request, petition, entreaty.
ad.mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, *v. a.* 2, I address, employ, bring to bear.
temp-us, ŏris, *n.*, time.
ex.ōro, I gain by entreaty.
firm-us, a, um, *adj.*, strong.
pār, păris, *adj.*, equal.
cēdo, cessi, cēssum, cēdĕre, *v. n.* 3, I go away from, retire, depart.

31.

com.mūt-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I change entirely, alter.
nil = nihil (*Vocab.* 4).
praeter, *prep. gov. acc.*, besides.
in.dĭc-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I point out, show.
ăsel.l-us, i, *m. dim.*, little ass.
tĭmĭd-us, a, um, *adj.*, timid.
sĕn-ex, is, *m.*, old man.
lent-us, a, um, *adj.*, slow, tardy.
num, *interrog. particle*, cannot be translated in English, but implies that the answer 'No' will be given to the question.
bīn-i, ae, a, *distrib. adj.*, a pair (of).
clītell-ae, arum, *pl. f.*, panniers, pack-saddle.
im.pōno, I put upon.
vict-or, ōris, *m.*, conqueror.
ergo, *adv.*, well then, accordingly.
rĕ-fert, tŭlit, ferre, *v. n. impers.*, it concerns, matters (*v. Note*).
serv-io, īvi, ītum, īre, *v. n.* 4, I am a slave to, serve.
dum, *conj.*, provided that, if so be that.
port-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* 1 *intens.*, I bear, carry.

32.

sĕcūr-is, is, *f.*, axe, hatchet.
mănū.bri-um, i, *n.*, handle.
ŏlĕ.astr-um, i, *n.*, wild olive-tree.
apt-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I fit.
bĭ.penn-is, is, *f.*, two-edged axe.
ex.cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, cīdĕre, *v. a.* 3, hew down, fell.
rōb-ur, ŏris, *n.*, oak.
ē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, ligĕre, *v. a.* 3, I choose out, select.
fraxĭn-us, i, *f.*, ash-tree, ash.
caedo, cĕcīdi, caesum, caedere, *v. a.* 3, I cut or hew down.

33.

ex.pers, pertis, *adj.*, destitute or devoid of.
jacto, I boast of.
glōri-a, ae, *f.*, fame, renown.
nōt-us, a, um, *adj.*, knowing, that knows.
dē.rīs-us, ūs, *m.*, mockery, scorn, laughing-stock.
ven-or, ātus sum, āri, *v. dep.* 1, I hunt, chase.
con.tĕgo, texi, tectum, tĕgĕre, *v. a.* 3, I cover up, hide.
frŭt-ex, ĭcis, *m.*, covert, coppice.
fer-a, ae, *f.*, wild animal.
ex.cĭpio, I catch, capture.
aurītu.l-us, i, *m.* (long-eared one, i.e.), ass.
nŏv-us, a, um, *adj.*, new, strange.
turb-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I trouble, perplex.
besti-a, ae, *f.*, beast.
mīra.cŭl-um, i, *n.*, prodigy.

păveo, pāvi, păvēre, *v. n.* 2, I am terrified, struck with terror.
exĭt-us, ūs, *m.*, outlet, way out.
af.flīgo, flixi, flictum, flĭgere, *v. a.* 3, I dash or throw to the ground.
horrend-us, a, um, *adj.*, terrible, fearful.
impĕt-us, ūs, *m.*, assault, attack.
fātiscor, fessus sum, fātisci, *v. dep.* 3, I grow weary.
prĕmo, pressi, pressum, premĕre, *v. a.* 3, I suppress, restrain.
in.sŏl-ens, entis, *adj.*, arrogant.
oper-a, ae, *f.*, service, aid.
in.sign-is, e, *adj.*, remarkable.
no.sco, nōvi, nōtum, noscĕre, *v. a.* 3, I become acquainted with, know.
anim-us, i, *m.*, courage, spirit.

34.

vĕhĕm-ens, entis, *adj.*, mad, furious.
tingo, tinxi, tinctum, tingĕre, *v. a.* 3, I wet, moisten.
crŭ-or, ōris, *m.*, blood.
aud-io, ivi, itum, ire, *v. a.* 4, I hear.
rĕ.mĕdi-um, i, *n.*, cure.
coram, *prep. gov. abl.*, in the presence of.
plūs, plūris, *adj.* (*comp. of* multus), more.
vīv-us, a, um, *adj.*, living, alive.
suc.cess-us, ūs, *m.*, prosperity, good result.
al-lĭcio, lexi, lectum, lĭcere, *v. a.* 3, I entice, draw on.

35.

nĕmŏr.os-us, a, um, *adj.*, well-wooded, woody.
ex.cĭt-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I rouse or scare up.
vēnāt-or, oris, *m.*, hunter.
caec-us, a, um, *adj.*, blind.
proxĭm-us, a, um, *superl. adj.*, nearest.
vīl-a, ae, *f.*, farm, country-house.
op.portūn-us, a, um, *adj.*, seasonable, handy.
būbīl-e, is, *n.*, ox-stall.
lăt-eo, ui, ēre, *v. n.* 2, I lie hid.
ultro, *adv.*, of one's own accord, voluntarily.
tect-um, i, *n.*, roof, building.
spīrĭt-us, ūs, *m.*, life.
parco, pĕperci, parsum, parcĕre, *v. n.* 3, I spare.
oc.cāsi-o, onis, *f.*, opportunity.
ē.rumpo, rupi, ruptum, rumpĕre, *v. n.* 3, I break out, rush out.
spăti-um, i, *n.*, period, space.
vĭc-es, *plur. f.*, change, alternation.
frons, frondis, *f.*, leaf, leaves (collective).
būbulc-us, i, *m.*, herdsman.
af.fero, I bring up, carry to.
ĭdeo, *adv.*, on that account.
sŭb.inde, *adv.*, immediately after, from time to time (*v. Note*).
rus.tĭc-us, a, um, *adj.*, of the country, rustic.
anim.ad.ver-to, ti, sum, tĕre, *v. a.* 3, I perceive, notice.
trans.eo, I go through.
vill.ĭc-us, i, *m.*, bailiff, steward.
quis.quam, quae.quam, quid.-quam or quic.quam, *pron. indef.*, any.
gaudeo, gāvisus sum, gaudēre, *v. semi-dep.* 2, I rejoice, am glad.
ăgo, ēgi, actum, ăgĕre, *v. a.* 3, I give.

grāti-a, ae, *f.*, *plur.* = thanks.
hospĭti-um, i, *n.*, hospitality, shelter.
ad.vers-us, a, um, *adj.*, of distress, of adversity, unfortunate.
prae.sto, stĭti, stĭtum, stāre, *v. a.* 1, I render, give, furnish.
salv-us, a, um, *adj.*, safe, unhurt.
cŭp-io, īvi, ītum, ĕre, *v. a.* 3, I desire.
quĭdem, *adv.*, indeed.
ŏcŭl-us, i, *m.*, eye.
centum, *num. adj.*, hundred.
vers-o, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I turn; *passive* versor, I am placed, put.
inter, *prep. gov. acc.*, during, in the course of.
cor.rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, *v. a.* 3, I spoil, mar.
nūper, *adv.*, lately.
prae.saep-e, is, *n.*, stable, stall.
păr.um, *adv.*, too little, not enough.
strā.ment-um, i, *n.*, straw, litter.
de.sum, fui, ĕsse, *v. n.*, I am wanting.
ărāne-um, i, *n.*, cobweb.
lăb-or, oris, *m.*, toil, trouble.
scrūt-or, atus sum, āri. *v. dep.* 1, I search thoroughly, examine closely.
con.spĭc-or, atus sum, ari, *v. dep.* 1, I see, behold, descry.
con.vŏco, I assemble, call together.
oc.cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, cīdĕre, *v. a.* 3, I kill, slay.
fămīli-a, ae, *f.*, household.
sign.ĭfĭc-o, āvi, atum, are, *v. a.* 1, I point out, indicate.
plūrimum, *adv. superl.*, most.

INDEX OF WORDS.

The numbers refer to the vocabularies in which the words were given. Where more than one number is given, the word has different shades of meaning.

ab, 3.
abdo, 6.
abeo, 7.
ac, 21.
accedo, 6.
accessus, 20.
accipio, 29.
accipiter, 17.
acquiro, 25.
ad, 1.
adeo, 19.
adipiscor, 5.
adiuvo, 18.
admoneo, 29.
admoveo, 30.
adnato, 28.
advenio, 7.
adversus, 35.
advoco, 7.
advolo, 4.
aequus, 28, 29.
Aesopus, 2.
aevum, 5.
affero, 35.
afficio, 11.
affirmo, 8.
afflictus, 28.
affligo, 33.
agnus, 3.
ago, 35.
aio, 16.
ales, 9.
alienus, 13.
alius, 17.
allicio, 34.
alter, 4.
altus, 6.
amitto, 1.
an, 22.
animadverto, 35.
animus, 29, 33.
annus, 1.
ante, 3.
antidotum, 25.
aper, 1.
appeto, 19.
apto, 32.
aqua, 3.
aquila, 6.
ara, 14.
araneum, 35.
arbor, 9.
ardeo, 14.
argumentum, 4.
arguo, 28.
aridus, 2.
arx, 28.
asellus, 31.
asinus, 1.
asper, 28.
assuesco, 7.
astrum, 6.
at, 1.
Athenae, 28.
atque, 3.
attestor, 24.
Atticus, 28.
attingo, 19.
audacter, 20.
audio, 34.
aufero, 11.
aura, 6.
auritulus, 33.
aurum, 10.
auxilium, 5.
avarus, 10.
aviditas, 19.
avidus, 9.
avis, 13.

benignitas, 27.
bestia, 33.
bibo, 3.
bidens, 8.
bilinguis, 16.
bini, 31.
bipennis, 32.
bis, 1.
blanditia, 30.
bos, 21.
brevis, 24.
bubile, 35.
bubulcus, 35.

caecus, 35.
caedes, 4.
caedo, 32.
calamitas, 13.
calceo, 25.
calculus, 12.
calumniator, 18.
calx, 1.
campus, 15.
canis, 8.
capella, 11.
caput, 18, 21.
careo, 26.
caro, 19.
carpo, 14.
caseus, 9.
casus, 1.
catulus, 14.
causa, 2, 24.
cautus, 23.
caveo, 17.
caverna, 16.
cavum, 16.
cedo, 30.
celeber, 2.
celeriter, 9.
celeritas, 5.
celsus, 4.
centum, 35.
certatim 28.
certe, 1.
cervix, 4.
cervus, 7.
cesso, 17.
cibus, 6.
ciconia, 29.
circumdo, 14.
cito, 8.
civis, 28.
civitas, 28.
clamito, 17.
clamor, 2.
clarus, 4.
clitellae, 31.
coena, 29.
coepi, 5.
cogo, 1.
collum, 4.
columba, 5.
comedo, 9.
comes, 4.
comminuo, 6.
committo, 5.
commodo, 8.
commuto, 31.
compesco, 28.
compleo, 16.
compulsus, 3.
concinno, 16.
concio, 25.
concipio, 10.
concupisco, 10.
condo, 6.
conficio, 25.
confiteor, 25.
confodio, 1.
conor, 12.
consiliator, 6.
consilium, 5.
conspectus, 7.
conspicio, 22.
conspicor, 35.
conspiratus, 28.
consumo, 10.
contego, 33.
contemno, 4.
contendo, 8.
contentus, 13.
conterreo, 15.
contingo, 26.
continuo, 2.
contra, 3, 6.
contubernium, 16.
contumelia, 13.
conveniens, 10.
convicium, 2.
conviva, 29.
convoco, 35.
coram, 34.
corcodilus, 23.

corium, 26.
corneus, 6.
cornix, 6.
cornu, 1.
corpus, 1.
corripio, 3.
corrumpo, 35.
cortex, 6.
corvus, 9.
credo, 5, 18, 24.
credulitas, 16.
creo, 2.
crimen, 24.
crudelis, 28.
cruor, 34.
crus, 15.
cubile, 16.
culpa, 24.
cunctus, 28.
cupiditas, 10.
cupidus, 24.
cupio, 35.
cur, 3.
curro, 23.
cursus, 15.
custodio, 10.
cutis, 22.

damno, 8.
damnum, 14.
daps (?), 6.
de, 5.
debeo, 8, 14.
decem, 8.
decerto, 21.
decido, 13.
decipio, 5.
decor, 9.
decurro, 3.
dedecus, 1.
deduco, 20.
deficio, 1.
dego, 13.
deinde, dein, 9, 25.
deicio, 20.
dementia, 25.
demitto, 19.
demum, 9.
dens, 1.
deperdo, 25.
deploro, 17.
depono, 30.
deprimo, 26.
derepo, 16.
derideo, 23.
derisus, 33.
desero, 1.
desideo, 16.
desidero, 18.
despicio, 13.
desum, 35.
deus, 10.
devoco, 26.
devoro, 18.
dico, 8, 10.
dies, 7.
dignitas, 1.
diripio, 4.
dissileo, 21.
dissolutus, 28.
diutius, 28.
diversus, 21.
dives, 4.
divido, 6.
divitiae, 10.
do, 8.
docilis, 14.
documentum, 16.
dolor, 14.
dolosus, 9.
dolus, 5.
dominus, 27.
domus, 6.
dubito, 25.
duco, 2, 5.
dum, 5, 31.
duo, 4.
durus, 6.

ebibo, 26.
edo, 15.
effectus, 26.
effigies, 15.
effodio, 10.
ego, 1.
egregius, 20.
eligo, 32.
eludo, 15.
emineo, 4.
emorior, 2.
en, 17.
eo, 4.
equidem, 3.
ergo, 31.
eripio, 13.
erumpo, 35.
esca, 14.
est, 1.
esurio, 29.
et, 1.
etiam, 1.
etiamsi, 24.
evagor, 16.
everto, 12.
evoco, 28.
ex, 4.
excido, 32.
excipio, 15, 33.
excito, 35.
exemplum, 13.
exeo, 16.
exerceo, 5.
exitium, 5.
exitus, 33.
exorno, 13.
exoro, 30.
expedio, 7, 7.
experior, 13, 25.
expers, 33.
explore, 28
exsero, 15.
exspiro, 1.
extero, 1.
extraho, 18.
extremus, 1.
exuro, 2.

fabella, 11.
fabula, 3.
facile, 6.
facio, 3.
factio, 28.
fallacia, 5.
fallo, 27.
falsus, 8.
fama, 25.
fames, 10.
familia, 35.
fatiscor, 33.
fatum, 17.
fauces, 3.
fax, 14.
felis, 16.
fenestra, 9
fero, 1, 10.
ferrum, 4.
ferus, 1, 15, 33.
fetus, 16, 30.
fidelis, 11.
fides, 24.
fingo, 3.
firmus, 30.
fiscus, 4.
flagito, 18.
flamma, 14.
fleo, 4.
fletus, 17.
floreo, 28.
flumen, 19.
fodio, 16.
foedus, 5.
fons, 15.
foras, 16.
fovea, 8.
forem, 9.
formosus, 13.
forsan, 16.
forte, 20.
fortis, 1.
fortuitus, 16.
fraudator, 7.
fraus, 8.
fraxinus, 32.
frenum, 28.
frons, 1, 35.
frutex, 33.
fugio, 5.
fugito, 28.
fugo, 13.
fulmineus, 1.
fundo, 25.
fur, 2.
furor, 21.
furtim, 28.
furtum, 24.
futurus, 2.

gaudeo, 35.
genus, 5.
gero, 9.
gloria, 33.
glorior, 13.
graculus, 13.
gradus, 4.
gratia, 25, 35.
gratus, 27.
gravis, 1.
gravo, 4.
grex, 13.
gruis, 18.
gula, 18.
gusto, 29.

habeo, 9.
habitus, 13.
haereo, 18.
haustus, 3.
Hercule, 3.
heu, 21.
hic, 3, 25.
hinc, 28.
homo, 3.
hordeum, 4.
horrendus, 33.
hospitium, 35.
hostilis, 1.
hostis, 14.
humanus, 10.
humilis, 11.
hydrus, 28.

iaceo, 1, 10.
iacto, 33
iam, 18.
ibi, 15.
ico, 5.
ictus, 1
idem, 3.
ideo, 35.
igitur, 4
ignavus, 1.
ignotus, 25.
ille, 1.
illicio, 18.

illido, 6.
imitor, 22.
immisceo, 13.
impar, 6.
impedio, 15.
imperium, 5.
impetro, 30.
impetus, 7, 33.
impono, 31.
importe, 15.
improbitas, 11.
improbus, 3.
impudens, 13.
impudentia, 25.
impune, 1.
imus, 16.
in, 6, 8.
inanis, 13.
incipio, 2.
incito, 3.
incola, 2.
incolumis, 14.
inde, 16.
indico, 31.
indigne, 1.
indignor, 22.
indignus, 18.
induco, 6.
inedia, 16.
inermis, 5.
iners, 28.
infelix, 15.
inferior, 3.
infero, 3.
infestus, 1.
inflo, 22.
ingemo, 9.
ingenium, 9.
ingratus, 18.
inicio, 10.
iniuria, 1.
iniustus, 3.
innocens, 3.
innotesco, 24.
innoxius, 20.
inopia, 25.
inops, 22.
inquino, 28.
inquam, 2.
insero, 29.
insidiae, 4.
insidiosus, 16.
insignis, 33.
insilio, 28.
insolens, 33.
insto, 21.
insuetus, 28.
insulto, 1.
intelligo, 15.
intendo, 22.
inter, 4, 35.
interficio, 17.
intero, 29.
interrogo, 21.
intervenio, 20.
intueor, 21.
inutilis, 28.
invenio, 5.
invidia, 22.
invito, 29.
iocus, 1.
ipse, 14.
irrideo, 17.
irritus, 27.
is, 1.
iste, 3.
ita, 3.
itaque, 10.
iubeo, 27.
iudex, 24.
Iupiter, 2.
iurgium, 3.
ius, 29.
iusiurandum, 18.
iuvencus, 20.

labor, 35.
laboro, 21.
lacero, 3.
lacus, 2.
laedo, 1, 29.
lagena, 29.
lambo, 23.
laniger, 3.
large, 6.
largus, 16.
lasso, 6.
lateo, 35.
latibulum, 21.
latro, 3, 27.
latus, 22.
laudabilis, 20.
laudo, 9.
leniter, 23.
lentus, 31.
leo, 1.
lepus, 17.
lex, 28.
liber, 28.
liberalis, 27.
liberi, 2.
libertas, 28.
libet, 13.
licentia, 28.
lignum, 28.
limus, 28.
lingua, 27.
liquidus, 29.
liquor, 3.
locuples, 10.
locus, 14.
longe, 3.
longitudo, 18.
loquor, 9.
lucrum, 27.
luctus, 14.
luo, 8.
lupus, 3.
lympha, 19.

maereo, 13.
magistra, 6.
magnitudo, 22.
magnus, 4.
major, 22.
male, 13.
maledico, 3.
maleficus, 6.
malitia, 16.
malus, 7.
mandatum, 28.
Manes, 10.
manubrium, 32.
mater, 14.
me, 5.
medicina, 18.
medicus, 25.
medius, 16.
mehercule, 23.
mendax, 8.
mensis, 3.
merces, 8.
mergo, 28.
merito, 5.
meritum, 18.
metuo, 14.
metus, 28.
meus, 3.
milvius, 5.
miraculum, 33.
miror, 15.
misceo, 14.
miser, 2.
mitto, 12.
modestia, 20.
modius, 7.
modo, 8, 17.
modus, 22.
moneo, 30.
monstro, 6.
morior, 1.
mors, 14.
morsus, 15.
mortalis, 26.
mos, 28.
motus, 28.
mox, 1.
mulco, 13.
multitudo, 12.
multo, 29.
multum, 27.
multus, 4.
mulus, 4.
munitus, 6.
munus, 6.

nam, 4.
namque, 27.
nanciscor, 16.
narratio, 15.
narro, 2.
nascor, 3.
nato, 19.
natura, 1.
natus, 14.
ne, 13.
nec, 4.
necopinus, 17.
negligo, 4.
nego, 22.
nemo, 6.
nemoricultrix, 16.
nemorosus, 35.
nemus, 21.
nequiquam, 6.
nequitia, 6.
nex, 3,
nīdus, 14.
nihil, nil, 4, 31.
Nilus, 23.
nimius, 15.
nisi, 6.
nisus, 22.
nitor, 9.
nobilis, 25.
noceo, 29.
noctu, 16.
nocturnus, 27.
nolo, 23.
nomen, 25.
nomino, 11.
non, 3.
nosco, 33.
noster, 13.
nota, 13.
notus, 17, 33.
novissime, 22.
novus, 33.
nullus, 9.
num, 31.
nummus, 4.
nunc, 2.
nunquam, 11.
nuper, 35.
nuptiae, 2.

obicio, 27.
obiurgo, 17.
obliviscor, 10.
obnoxius, 4.
obtero, 21.
occasio, 35.
occīdo, 6.
occĭdo, 35.

occupo, 28.
oculus, 35.
offundo, 16.
oleastrum, 32.
omnis, 2.
onus, 4.
opera, 23, 33.
opes, 4.
opimus, 6.
opportunus, 35.
opprimo, 3.
oppugno, 6.
oro, 14.
os, 9, 10.
ostendo, 9.
ovis, 7.

pactum, 6.
palus, 21.
pango, 18.
panis, 8.
par, 30.
parco, 35.
pareo, 6.
pario, 16.
paro, 16.
pars, 6.
parturio, 30.
parum, 35.
pasco, 31.
passer, 17.
pater, 14.
pater, 8.
patiens, 11.
patina, 29.
patior, 13.
paucus, 8.
pauper, 20.
paveo, 33.
pavidus, 28.
pavo, 13.
pavor, 16.
pecco, 18.
pecunia, 4.
pellis, 22.
pello, 21.
pendo, 10.
penna, 5.
per, 6.
perdo, 23.
peregrinus, 29.
pereo, 22.
perfero, 28.
periculosus, 18.
periculum, 14.
peritus, 27.
permoveo, 2.
pernicies, 16.
pernicitas, 17.
peroro, 24.
persequor, 14.
persuadeo, 18.
pertineo, 21.
perturbo, 16.
pervenio, 16.
peto, 8.
petulans, 28.
Pisistratus, 28.
placidus, 4.
planus, 16.
plecto, 5.
plenus, 29.
plures, 34.
plurimum, 35.
plus, 11.
pœna, 8.
pœnitentia, 9.
polleo, 12.
pondus, 6.
pono, 16, 28.
porcellus, 16,
porrigo, 12.
porto, 31.
posco, 25.
possum, 3.
post, 8.
postquam, 16.
postulo, 18.
potens, 6.
potius, 5.
poto, 23.
praebeo, 16.
praecludo, 27.
praeda, 6.
praedator, 20.
praemetuo, 7.
praemium, 18.
praesaepe, 35.
praesto, 5, 35.
praeter, 31.
praevaleo, 9.
pratum, 22.
pravus, 23.
premo, 33.
pretium, 18.
preces, 30.
primum, 18.
primus, 11.
principatus, 21.
prior, 9, 29.
pristinus, 1.
prius, 13.
pro, 18.
probo, 9.
procax, 28.
proculco, 21.
prodeo, 16.
prodo, 13.
profero, 28.
profugio, 21.
progenies, 16.
proles, 16.
promitto, 6.
propositum, 11.
proprius, 13.
propter, 3, 6.
prorsus, 20.
prospicio, 8, 16.
proximus, 24, 35.
prudentia, 25.
pudor, 20.
pugna, 21.
pullus, 14.
puto, 19.

quaero, 2.
quaeso, 3.
quaestus, 25.
quam, 5, 15.
quamlibet, 23.
quamvis, 14.
quantum, 9.
quantus, 9.
quare, 5.
quartus, 11.
-que, 2.
quercus, 16.
querela, 2.
queror, 3.
questus, 17.
qui, 3.
quī, 3.
quia, 10
quicunque, 1.
quid, 16.
quidam, 2.
quidem, 35.
quietus, 4.
quippe, 14.
quis, 11.
quisnam, 2.
quisquam, 35.
quisquis, 5.
quod, 1, 16.
quondam, 2.
quoniam, 18.
quoque, 28.
quotidie, 16.
quum, 5.

ramosus, 15.
ramus, 16.
rana, 2.
rapina, 16.
rapio, 6.
raptor, 5.
redeo, 13.
refero, 20.
rĕfert, 31.
regalis, 10.
regnum, 5.
reiicio, 20.
religio, 10.
reliquus, 5.
remedium, 34.
repello, 3.
repente, 27.
repleo, 16.
reposco, 30.
repulsa, 13.
requiro, 5.
res, 7.
resideo, 9.
resisto, 15.
respondeo, 3.
retineo, 15.
retro, 20.
revoco, 29.
rex, 5.
rideo, 28.
rivus, 3.
robur, 32.
rogo, 7.
rostrum, 13.
rugosus, 22.
ruina, 16.
rumpo, 22.
ruo, 6.
rursus, 22.
rusticus, 35.

saccus, 4.
saepe, 5.
saevus, 5.
saltus, 11.
salvus, 35.
sanctus, 10.
sane, 6.
sanguis, 14.
sapientia, 9.
sarcina, 4.
satio, 12.
scando, 16.
scelestus, 16.
scio, 23.
scopulus, 6.
scribo, 3.
scrutor, 35.
scyphus, 25.
se, 5.
secretus, 21.
secundus, 11.
securis, 32.
securus, 6, 17.
sed, 6.
sedes, 2.
semel, 24.
semianimus, 17.
semiplenus, 12.
semper, 7.
senex, 31.
sensus, 16.
sententia, 24.
sentio, 13.

separatus, 21.
sequor, 4.
serus, 9.
servio, 31.
servitus, 28.
setosus, 16.
sex, 3.
si, 2.
sic, 6.
sidus, 2.
significo, 35.
silva, 15.
similis, 17.
simius, 24.
simul, 6, 16.
simulacrum, 19.
simulo, 25.
singulus, 5.
sitio, 12.
sitis, 3.
societas, 11.
socius, 11.
sol, 2.
solatium, 17.
soleo, 8.
sollertia, 14.
sollicitus, 5.
solus, 11.
solvo, 8, 28.
sonus, 28.
sorbitio, 29.
spatium, 35.
speculum, 19.
spiritus, 1, 35.
spolio, 4.
spondeo, 7.
sponsor, 7.
stagnum, 2.
statio, 21.
stercus, 10.
sto, 3.
stramentum, 35.
stropha, 25.
studeo, 10.
stultitia, 25.
stultus, 9.
stupor, 9.
suadeo, 6.
subdolus, 9.
subinde, 35.
subito, 4.
subitus, 27.
subicio, 30.
sublimis, 6.
successus, 34.
succurro, 28.
sumo, 20.
super, 6.
superbia, 13.
superior, 3.
supplex, 14.
surripio, 24.
sursum, 12.
sus, 16.
suspendo, 16.
sustineo, 13.
sutor, 25.
suus, 4.

tacite, 28.
talis, 5.
tandem, 18.
tango, 11, 22.
tantus, 14.
taurus, 1.
tectum, 35.
tempus, 30.
tendo, 27.
teneo, 19.
tener, 16.
tento, 27.
tenuitas, 4, 15.
tergus, 20.
terra, 16.
terror, 16.
tertius, 11.
testimonium, 8.
testis, 8.
testor, 11.
testudo, 6.
thesaurus, 10.
tigillum, 28.
timeo, 3.
timidus, 31.
timor, 16.
tingo, 34.
tintinnabulum, 4.
tollo, 2, 11.
torqueo, 29.
totus, 11.
toxicum, 25.
trado, 5, 23.
traho, 1.
transeo, 35.
tribuo, 11.
tristis, 6.
triticum, 7.
trivium, 10.
trusito, 4,
tu, 1.
tugurium, 20.
tum, 2.
tumeo, 4.
tunc, 3.
turba, 28.
turbo, 33.
turbulentus, 3
turpis, 9.
turpiter, 23.
tutor, 5.
tutus, 4.
tuus, 3.
tyrannus, 28.

ubi, 7, 16.
ullus, 6.
ultro, 35.
unguis, 5.
unus, 2.
urna, 12.
ut, 1, 6.
uterque, 24.
utilis, 15.
uxor, 2.

vacca, 11.
vadum, 28.
vagor, 28.
valeo, 9.
validius, 22.
vanus, 17.
vastus, 11.
vehemens, 34.
venans, 15.
venator, 35.
vendito, 25.
venio, 1.
venor, 33.
verbosus, 25.
verbum, 6.
vere, 25.
vereor, 23.
veritas, 3.
vero, 6.
verso, 35.
versus, 17.
verto, 5.
verum, 8.
verus, 24.
vescor, 5.
vetus, 1.
viator, 20.
vicinus, 2.
vices, 35.
victor, 31.
video, 1.
videor, 24.
vigilo, 27.
vilis, 4.
villa, 35.
villicus, 35.
vinco, 18.
vindico, 1.
vindicta, 14.
violo, 10.
virtus, 9.
vis, 1, 6.
vita, 13.
vito, 5.
vitupero, 15.
vivus, 34.
volo, 2.
volucris, 16.
vos, 5.
vox, 9.
vulgus, 25.
vulnus, 4.
vulpes, 9.
vulpinus, 14.
vulturius, 10.
vultus, 9.

SUBJECT INDEX.

Aquila, cornix, et testudo, p. 20.
Aquila, felis, et aper, p. 26.
Asinus et leo venantes, p. 37.
Asinus et senex pastor, p. 36.

Canes famelici, p. 32.
Canis et corocodilus, p. 30.
Canis et thesaurus et vulturius, p. 22.
Canis fidelis, p. 33.
Canis parturiens, p. 35.
Canis per fluvium carnem ferens, p. 28.
Cervus ad fontem, p. 25.
Cervus et boves, p. 38.
Cornix astuta, p. 23.

Ex sutore medicus, p. 31.

Graculus superbus, p. 24.

Homo et arbores, p. 36.
Homo et canis, p. 37.

Iuvencus, leo, et praedator, p. 29.

Leo senex et asinus, p. 17.
Lupus et agnus, p. 18.
Lupus et grus, p. 27.
Lupus et vulpes, iudice simio, p. 31.

Milvius et columbae, p. 19.
Muli et latrones, p. 19.

Ovis, canis, et lupus, p. 21.
Ovis, cervus, et lupus, p. 21.

Passer et lupus, p. 27.

Ranae et sol, p. 17.
Ranae metuentes taurorum proelia, p. 29.
Ranae regem petentes, p. 33.
Rana rupta et bos, p. 30.

Vacca, capella, ovis, et leo, p. 23.
Vulpes et aquila, p. 25.
Vulpes et ciconia, p. 34.
Vulpes et corvus, p. 22.

NUMERICAL INDEX.

Book I.	1,	Fable	III.	Book I.	14,	Fable	XXXII.	Book I.	28,	Fable	XXIX.
,,	2,	,,	XXVIII.	,,	15,	,,	XII.	,,	29,	,,	X.
,,	3,	,,	XIII.	,,	16,	,,	XXV.	,,	30,	,,	XIV.
,,	4,	,,	XIX.	,,	17,	,,	XXXI.	,,	32,	,,	XXI.
,,	5,	,,	XI.	,,	18,	,,	VII.	,,	33,	,,	V.
,,	6,	,,	II.	,,	19,	,,	VIII.	,,	II. 1,	,,	XX.
,,	8,	,,	XVIII.	,,	21,	,,	XXX.	,,	3,	,,	XXXIV.
,,	9,	,,	XVII.	,,	22,	,,	XXVI.	,,	4,	,,	XVI.
,,	10,	,,	XXIV.	,,	23,	,,	I.	,,	7,	,,	XII.
,,	11,	,,	XXXIII.	,,	25,	,,	XXVII.	,,	8,	,,	IV.
,,	12,	,,	XV.	,,	26,	,,	XXII.	,,	9,	,,	XXXV.
,,	13,	,,	IX.	,,	27,	,,	XXIII.				

SOME OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

REGARDING

BLACKIE'S ILLUSTRATED LATIN SERIES

Literature *says*: "It is really delightful to see and to handle school-books as nice as Messrs. Blackie's 'ILLUSTRATED LATIN SERIES', edited by Professor Tyrrell."

The Schoolmaster *says of* 'CAESAR, BOOK IV': "It would be difficult to find a more complete school edition of a classic than this."

The Journal of Education *says of* 'THE CATILINE ORATIONS': "A very good edition. The introduction (with illustrations) gives an excellent account of Cicero's life and times, his works, and the Catilinarian conspiracy. The notes are clear and to the point, and the vocabulary comprehensive. Lucky indeed is the school-boy who finds, within the compass of one small volume, practically all that is necessary for the study of the text."

The School Guardian *says of* 'EUTROPIUS, BOOKS I AND II': "For complete usefulness we do not remember having seen any edition to equal this. The boy learns history, translation, antiquities, and prose at the same time, and is likely to acquire an intelligent interest in his work. The edition gets as much instruction out of the author as can be got."

The University Correspondent *says of* 'HORACE, ODES, BOOK II': "The notes are good, far removed from the patent digesting-machinery that is so often supplied. The illustrations, chiefly from gems and marbles, are a distinct addition to the value of the book."

Mr. S. G. Owen in **The Speaker** *says of* 'LIVY, V AND VI': "Unqualified praise must be given for Mr. Laming's editions of Livy. The introductions on Livy's life and writings and sources, and on the credibility of early Roman history, are lucid and thorough; the notes are scholarly, and show a good acquaintance with modern authorities."

The Academy *says of* 'VIRGIL'S AENEID III': "Mr. Sandford has written a delightful essay on Virgil's style; interesting notes on the metre and illustrations, and, as if this was not enough, he has increased the value of the book by a selection of translations of some of the unforgettable passages. We heartily commend this attractive text-book to the notice of teachers."

Blackie's Illustrated Latin Series

General Editor—PROF. R. Y. TYRRELL, LITT.D.

Late Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Dublin

Caesar—Gallic War, Books I, II, III, IV, V, VI, and VII. Edited by Professor JOHN BROWN, M.A. I, II, III, and IV, 1*s.* 6*d.* each; V, VI, and VII, 2*s.* each.

Cicero—The First Catiline Oration. Edited by Professor C. H. KEENE, M.A., Queen's College, Cork. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Cicero—The Catiline Orations. (*COMPLETE.*) Edited by Professor C. H. KEENE, M.A. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Cicero—De Senectute. Edited by G. H. WELLS, M.A. 2*s.*

Cicero—De Amicitia. Edited by F. CONWAY, M.A. 2*s.*

Cicero—Philippics V, VI, and VII. Edited by T. K. BRIGHOUSE, M.A. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Cicero—Pro Lege Manilia. Edited by W. J. WOODHOUSE, M.A. 2*s.*

Eutropius—Books I and II. Edited by W. CECIL LAMING, M.A., Rector of Kelvinside Academy, Glasgow. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Horace—The Odes. Books I to IV. Edited by STEPHEN GWYNN, B.A. 1*s.* 6*d.* each. Complete (*No Vocabulary*), 5*s.*

Livy—Book I. Edited by Professor JOHN BROWN, M.A. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Livy—Books V and VI. Edited by W. CECIL LAMING, M.A. 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

Livy—Books XXI and XXII. Edited by G. G. LOANE, M.A., Assistant Master in St. Paul's School. 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

Livy—Books XXXI–XXXIII. Selections. Edited by Messrs. HEMSLEY and ASTON. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Ovid—Tristia I. Edited by G. H. WELLS, M.A. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Ovid—Metamorphoses I. Edited by ERNEST ENSOR, B.A. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Plautus—Captivi. Edited by Rev. J. HENSON, M.A. 2*s.*

Sallust—The Catiline Conspiracy. Edited by the Rev. W. A. STONE, M.A. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Tacitus—Agricola. Edited by W. C. F. WALTERS, M.A. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Terence—Phormio. (*No Vocabulary.*) Edited by W. CECIL LAMING, M.A. 4*s.* 6*d.*

Virgil—Aeneid I and VI. Edited by H. B. COTTERILL, M.A. 2*s.* each.

Virgil—Aeneid II and III. Edited by Professor SANDFORD, M.A., Queen's College, Galway. II, 2*s.*; III, 1*s.* 6*d.*

Virgil—Georgics I to IV. Edited by S. E. WINBOLT, M.A. 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

A

FIRST LATIN GRAMMAR

To accompany

SCOTT & JONES'S LATIN COURSE

BY

E. H. SCOTT, B.A.

Late Head-master of Boys' Secondary School, Barberton, Transvaal

AND

FRANK JONES, B.A.

Assistant-master, King Edward's School, Aston, Birmingham

Large Crown 8vo, 2s.

THIS grammar has been prepared by the late Mr. Scott and Mr. Jones as a natural complement to their well-known First and Second Courses.

A special feature is the number of examples given. These are, for the most part, taken from the First and Second Courses, so that the student will have met the examples before in a connected passage.

Being meant for the earlier stages of the study of Latin, this book omits the *minutiae* of grammar, and space and time are thus saved for a thorough study of the essential points.

Great care has been given to the arrangement and typographical display of the matter in order to secure the utmost clearness. Thus, use is made throughout of a synoptical arrangement of parallel columns which shows the various declensions and conjugations side by side, bringing out their differences and resemblances.

BLACKIE'S

ILLUSTRATED GREEK SERIES

General Editor—Professor R. Y. TYRRELL, LITT.D.

Aeschylus—Eumenides. Edited by L. D. BARNETT, M.A., LITT.D., Trinity College, Cambridge. *3s. 6d.*

Euripides—Alcestis. Edited by ALEXANDER J. TATE, M.A., Headmaster of Truro Grammar School. *2s.*

Euripides—Cyclops. Edited by the Rev. J. HENSON, M.A., Assistant Master in Reading School. *1s. 6d.*

Homer—Odyssey I. Edited by the Rev. E. C. EVERARD OWEN, M.A., Assistant Master in Harrow School. *2s.*

Homer—Iliad XVIII. Edited by Professor J. ARTHUR PLATT, M.A., of University College, London. *1s. 6d.*

Plato—Crito. Edited by A. S. OWEN, M.A., Assistant Master in Cheltenham College. *2s. 6d.*

Xenophon—Anabasis I. Edited by C. E. BROWNRIGG, M.A., Headmaster of Magdalen College School, Oxford. *2s.*

Xenophon—Anabasis II. Edited by the Rev. G. H. NALL, M.A., Assistant Master in Westminster School. *2s.*

Xenophon—Anabasis III. Edited by A. C. LIDDELL, M.A., Assistant Master in Westminster School. [*In Preparation.*

Xenophon—Anabasis IV. Edited by the Rev. G. H. NALL, M.A., Assistant Master in Westminster School. *2s.*

Theophrastus—Characters. Edited by J. M. EDMONDS, M.A., Assistant Master in Repton School, and G. E. V. AUSTEN, M.A., Assistant Master at the King's School, Canterbury. *4s. 6d.*

A SUMMARY OF BRITISH HISTORY.

By the Rev. EDGAR SANDERSON, M.A. Price 1*s.*

"The earnest student who has thoughtfully and carefully read his work from standard histories will welcome this manual as an aid in summarizing his studies. The lazy student will be glad to find his pabulum prepared, served up, and almost digested for him."—**Journal of Education.**

"This little volume is not a history, but a summary of one, worthy the consideration of all those who have in view the facing of an examination in which British history plays a part, for it will do much to make preparation for it easy. It is the best of the kind we have yet come across."—**Civil Service Gazette.**

"*A Summary of British History* is compact and well summarized; the appendices deserve special commendation, giving in concise form the chief data of our constitutional naval, military, commercial, literary, social, and educational progress, in a handy form for reference; and useful to the teacher as ready-made notes for lesson preparation. The list of Technical Terms at the end of the book deserve special commendation."—**Educational Review.**

"The book is cheap, clear, short, full, and well got-up generally. . . . If the similar work known familiarly as 'Ince and Gilbert' deserves a sale of over 600,000 copies, Mr. Sanderson's deserves a sale of millions."—**Educational Times.**

"The present book is a remarkably good condensation. It would be difficult to name any book where the student who wishes to get up British history as a whole, or any particular period, could find the information better put for examination purposes."—**Glasgow Herald.**

"One of the most excellent cheap manuals of history we have ever looked into. . . . The most valuable part of the book is the score of appendices upon definite topics, such as Religious History, Different Stages of Kingly Power, &c. A really valuable handbook."—**Methodist Recorder.**

A SYNOPTICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD.

A Concise Handbook for Examination Candidates and for General Reference. Price 1*s*.

"Exactly fills the place it professes to fill—that of 'concise handbook for rapid revisal in preparing for examinations and for general reference'. The matter is to the point, the outline maps clear, the type and arrangement excellent."—University Correspondent.

"The new *Synoptical Geography* is a *multum in parvo* of geographical knowledge. It is a handy little book, and there is nothing in any examination paper we know of that might not be looked up from this work, and read up almost sufficiently for examination purposes."—Library Review.

"Amongst its special excellencies may be mentioned the useful information provided upon the various routes from London to the Continent and the European capitals, and upon the interchange of commodities between England and her colonies, between the colonies and other parts of the world, and between the chief foreign ports of international importance. The sketch maps, of which there are between forty and fifty, are clearly printed and well-selected, and they will be of real value for teaching purposes."—Guardian.

"Quite a new book for the serious and responsible work of the student—a book to turn to to revise and test and freshen up and mend the weak places in his geographical accomplishments, putting matters in a fresh light, supplementing more voluminous text-books, and arming him at all points for confidence and security in his knowledge and grasp of the study. The candidate for examination, and the student who wants to turn his knowledge to account, will find the book, with its maps, lists, tables, and summaries, invaluable."—School Board Chronicle.

A BRIEF LIST OF CLASSICAL BOOKS

PUBLISHED BY BLACKIE & SON, LIMITED

Blackie's Illustrated Latin Series

General Editor—PROF. R. Y. TYRRELL, LITT.D.
Fellow of Trinity College and late Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Dublin

The volumes in this new series are provided with an interesting Introduction, Explanatory Notes, and Appendices. They are beautifully illustrated with Maps, Plans, and *authentic* Drawings from Coins, Gems, Statues, and other objects of ancient art. With or without Vocabularies.

Literature *says*: "It is really delightful to see and to handle school-books as nice as Messrs. Blackie's 'ILLUSTRATED LATIN SERIES', edited by Professor Tyrrell".

The Cambridge Review *says*: "Takes a high place on the ground of artistic merit. The illustrations are well chosen and tastefully produced, the type is clear, and introductions and notes are to the point, and, best of all, not too full."

CAESAR—Gallic War, Books I, II, III, IV, V, VI, and VII. Edited by Professor John Brown, M.A. BOOKS I, II, III, and IV, 1*s.* 6*d.* each. BOOKS V, VI, and VII, 2*s.* each.

CICERO—The First Catiline Oration. Edited by Professor C. H. Keene, M.A. 1*s.* 6*d.*

CICERO—The Catiline Orations (*Complete*). Edited by Professor C. H. Keene, M.A. 2*s.* 6*d.*

CICERO—De Senectute. Edited by G. H. Wells, M.A. 2*s.*

CICERO—De Amicitia. Ed. by Rev. F. Conway, M.A. 2*s.*

CICERO — Philippics V, VI, and VII. Edited by T. K. Brighouse, M.A. 2*s.* 6*d.*

CICERO—Pro Lege Manilia. Edited by W. J. Woodhouse, M.A. 2*s.*

EUTROPIUS—Books I and II. Edited by W. Cecil Laming, M.A., Rector of Kelvinside Academy, Glasgow. 1*s.* 6*d.*

HORACE—The Odes. Books I, II, III, and IV. Edited by Stephen Gwynn, B.A. 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

HORACE—The Odes (*Complete. No Vocabulary.*) Edited by Stephen Gwynn, B.A. 5*s.*

LIVY—Book I. Edited by Professor John Brown, M.A., Wellington University, New Zealand. 2*s.* 6*d.*

LIVY—Books V and VI. Edited by W. Cecil Laming, M.A. 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

LIVY—Books XXI and XXII. Edited by G. G. Loane, M.A. Assistant Master in St. Paul's School. 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

The Second Macedonian War. (From *Livy XXXI–XXXIII.*) Edited by W. J. Hemsley, M.A., and J. Aston, B.A. 1*s.* 6*d.*

OVID—Metamorphoses I. Ed. by Ernest Ensor, B.A. 1*s.* 6*d.*

PLAUTUS—Captivi. Ed. by the Rev. J. Henson, M.A. 2*s.*

OVID—Tristia I. Edited by G. H. Wells, M.A. 1*s.* 6*d.*

SALLUST — The Catiline Conspiracy. Edited by the Rev. W. A. Stone, M.A. 1*s.* 6*d.*

TACITUS — Agricola. Edited by W. C. Flamstead Walters, M.A. 1*s.* 6*d.*

TERENCE — Phormio. (*No Vocabulary.*) Edited by W. Cecil Laming, M.A. 4*s.* 6*d.*

VIRGIL—Aeneid I and VI. Ed. by H. B. Cotterill, M.A. 2*s.* each.

VIRGIL—Aeneid II and III. Edited by Professor Sandford, M.A., Queen's College, Galway. II, 2*s.*; III, 1*s.* 6*d.*

VIRGIL—Georgics I, II, III, and IV. Edited by S. E. Winbolt, M.A. 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

Other volumes to follow

Blackie's Illustrated Greek Series

General Editor—PROF. R. Y. TYRRELL, LITT.D.
Fellow of Trinity College and late Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Dublin

This new and highly artistic series is similar in aim and general arrangement to BLACKIE'S ILLUSTRATED LATIN SERIES. The volumes are provided with scholarly Introductions, interesting Literary Notes, specimens of Famous Translations and Illustrations, including full-page Coloured Plates, full-page Photographs of Bas-Reliefs, Statues, &c., and many Black-and-White Illustrations specially drawn for the series. Maps are given where these are necessary for the elucidation of the text.

AESCHYLUS—Eumenides. Edited by L. D. Barnett, M.A., Litt.D., formerly Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. 3*s.* 6*d.*

EURIPIDES—Medea. Ed. by H. Williamson, M.A. 2*s.*

EURIPIDES—Cyclops. Ed. by the Rev. J. Henson, M.A., of Reading School. 1*s.* 6*d.*

EURIPIDES—Alcestis. Edited by A. Tate, M.A., Grammar School, Truro. 2*s.*

EURIPIDES—Hecuba. Edited by W. C. F. Anderson, M.A. *In preparation.*

HOMER—Odyssey I. Ed. by the Rev. E. C. Everard Owen, M.A., Assistant Master at Harrow. 2*s.*

HOMER—Iliad XVIII. Edited by Professor Platt. 1*s.* 6*d.*

PLATO—Crito. (*No Vocabulary.*) Edited by A. S. Owen, M.A. 2*s.* 6*d.*

XENOPHON — Anabasis I. Edited by C. E. Brownrigg, M.A. 2*s.*

XENOPHON — Anabasis III. Ed. by A. C. Liddell, M.A. 2*s.*

XENOPHON — Anabasis II and IV. Edited by the Rev. G. H. Nall, M.A. 2*s.* each.

THEOPHRASTUS — Characters. Edited by J. Maxwell Edmonds, M.A., and G. E. Vaughan Austen, M.A. 4*s.* 6*d.*

Blackie's Latin Texts

General Editor—W. H. D. ROUSE, LITT.D.
Head-master of the Perse School, Cambridge

Authoritative Texts with brief introductions and *textual* notes.

EUTROPIUS. Edited by W. H. S. Jones, M.A. 8*d.* net.

HORACE—Odes. Books I, II, III, IV. Edited by W. H. D. Rouse, Litt.D. 6*d.* each net.

CICERO—De Amicitia. Edited by Prof. J. S. Reid, Litt.D. 6*d.* net.

CICERO—De Senectute. Ed. by Prof. J. S. Reid, Litt.D. 6*d.* net.

VIRGIL—Bucolics. Edited by S. E. Winbolt, M.A. 6*d.* net.

VIRGIL—Aeneid. Books I to XII. Edited by S. E. Winbolt, M.A. 6*d.* each net.

CAESAR—De Bello Gallico, Books I to VI. Ed. by W. H. D. Rouse, Litt.D. 6*d.* each net.

LIVY—Books V and VI. Ed. by E. Seymer Thompson, M.A. 8*d.* each net.

Ilias Latina. Edited by W. H. S. Jones, M.A. 6*d.* net.

Elegiac Poems from Tibullus and Ovid. Edited by Prof. J. P. Postgate, Litt.D. 6*d.* net.

Blackie's Shilling Classics

CAESAR—The Gallic War.
Edited by Prof. Brown. Illustrated. Books I, II, III, IV, V, and VI.

CORNELIUS NEPOS—Selections.
Edited by Alfred W. Carver, M.A.

PHAEDRUS—Selections from Books I and II. Edited by S. E. Winbolt, M.A.

QUINTUS CURTIUS—Alexander the Great. Book IX. Chapters I–V. Edited by H. B. Cotterill, M.A.

VIRGIL—Aeneid I.
Ed. by Rev. A. J. Church, M.A.

Latin Stories.
Edited by A. D. Godley, M.A.

XENOPHON—Anabasis I.
Edited by C. E. Brownrigg, M.A.

Latin and Greek Texts

CAESAR—Invasions of Britain.
(Parts of Books IV and V of the Gallic War.) By John Brown, B.A. 1*s.* 6*d.*

CICERO—Stories from Cicero.
Edited, with Introduction, Notes, &c., by A. C. Liddell, M.A. 1*s.* 6*d.*

CORNELIUS NEPOS—Select Biographies.
Edited by J. E. Melhuish, M.A. 1*s.* 6*d.*

CORNELIUS NEPOS—Lives of Miltiades and Epaminondas.
Edited by J. E. Melhuish, M.A. Paper, 8*d.*

HORACE—Historical and Political Odes.
Edited, with Historical Introduction, Notes, &c., by Rev. A. J. Church, M.A. 2*s.* 6*d.*

OVID—Stories from Ovid.
Edited, with Introduction, Notes, &c., by A. H. Allcroft, M.A. 1*s.* 6*d.*

VIRGIL—The Story of Aeneas, from Virgil's Aeneid. Edited by A. H. Allcroft, M.A. 2*s.*

The Medea of Euripides.
Edited by P. B. Halcombe, M.A., King's College, Cambridge. Illustrated. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Readers, Composition, &c.

A First Greek Reader.
By R. A. A. Beresford, M.A., and R. N. Douglas, M.A. Illustrated. 2*s.*

A First Greek Course.
By W. H. D. Rouse, Litt.D. 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

A First Latin Reader.
By R. A. A. Beresford, M.A. With Illustrations and Vocabularies. 1*s.* 6*d.*

A First Latin Course.
By Ernest H. Scott, B.A., and Frank Jones, B.A. 1*s.* 6*d.*

A Second Latin Course.
By the same. 2*s.* 6*d.*

A New Latin Grammar.
To accompany Scott & Jones's Latin Course. By E. H. Scott, B.A., and Frank Jones, B.A. (*In preparation.*)

Excerpta Brevia.
By W. H. S. Jones, and R. Parker Smith, B.A. With Vocabulary, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Interleaved for Teachers' Notes (no vocabulary). 1*s.* 6*d.*

The Latin Hexameter.
Hints for Sixth Forms. By S. E. Winbolt, M.A. Interleaved. 2*s.*

The Latin Period.
An Elementary Exercise Book. By E. A. Wells, M.A., 1*s.*

Discernenda Latina.
A collection of Latin Phrases and Idioms that will be useful in composition. By J. R. Howell. 6*d.*

A Latin Vocabulary.
By A. C. Price, M.A., and C. Norwood, M.A. Cloth, 4*d.*

A Junior Latin Syntax.
By J. A. Stevens, B.A. 8*d.*

Elementary Latin Grammar. 1*s.*
Also in two Parts, each, paper, 5*d.*; cloth, 6*d.*

First Steps in Continuous Latin Prose.
By W. C. Flamstead Walters, M.A. 2*s.* *Key*, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

Hints and Helps in Continuous Latin Prose.
By W. C. Flamstead Walters, M.A. 2*s.* *Key*, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

Damon.
A Manual of Greek Iambic Composition. By J. Herbert Williams, M.A., and W. H. D. Rouse, Litt.D. 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

Hints and Helps in Continuous Greek Prose.
By W. C. Flamstead Walters, M.A. 2*s.* 6*d.*

A Classical Compendium.
Being a Handbook of Greek and Latin Constructions, &c. By C. E. Brownrigg, M.A. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Praxis Primaria.
Exercises in Writing Latin. By Rev. Dr. Burns. 2*s.* *Key*, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.

Latin Prose of the Silver Age—Selections.
Edited by C. E. Brownrigg, M.A. With an Introduction by T. H. Warren, M.A. 4*s.* 6*d.*

The Teaching of Latin.
By W. H. S. Jones, M.A. 1*s.* net.

The Teaching of Grammar.
English and Elementary Latin. By L. W. Wilsden. 1*s.* net.

The Moral Stand-point of Euripides.
Containing an index of references to moral questions in the works of Euripides. 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

Greek Morality.
In relation to Institutions. An Essay by W. H. S. Jones, M.A. 5*s.* net.

History, &c.

Myths and Legends of Greece and Rome.
By E. M. Berens. Illustrated. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Sketches of the Greek Dramatic Poets.
By Prof. C. H. Keene, M.A. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Sanderson's History of Greece and Rome.
By Edgar Sanderson, M.A. Illustrated. 2*s.*

Latin and Greek Unseens, &c.

Graduated specimens of prose and verse selected mainly from Examination Papers.

Latin Unseens.
Elementary, 3*d.*, cloth, 4*d.*; Junior, 3*d.*, cloth, 4*d.*; Intermediate, 4*d.*, cloth, 6*d.*; Senior, 6*d.*, cloth, 8*d.*

Greek Unseens.
Junior, 4*d.*, cloth, 6*d.*; Intermediate, 6*d.*, cloth, 8*d.*; Senior, 8*d.*, cloth, 10*d.*

Latin Grammar Papers.
For Middle Forms. Selected by A. C. Liddell, M.A. *New Edition.* cloth, 1*s.* *Key*, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.

Greek Grammar Papers.
Selected and arranged by A. C. Liddell, M.A. Cloth, 1*s.* 6*d.* *Key*, 4*s.* 6*d.* net.

Complete Educational Catalogue on Application

LONDON
BLACKIE & SON, LIMITED, 50 OLD BAILEY, E.C.
GLASGOW AND DUBLIN

LL
P5324W
Phaedrus
Selections (Books I-II); ed. by Winbolt.

DATE | NAME OF BORROWER

University of Toronto
Library

DO NOT
REMOVE
THE
CARD
FROM
THIS
POCKET

Acme Library Card Pocket
LOWE-MARTIN CO. LIMITED